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1991 CENSUS CONTENT CONSULTATION REPORT

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1991 CENSUS CONTENT CONSULTATION REPORT



April 1988

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The content of the Census of Population has remained relatively constant since 1971. At the same time, however, social and economic conditions in Canada have changed, and will probably continue to evolve over the next decade. It is important, therefore, that the content of the 1991 Census be planned to take into account the shifts that have occurred in the last 10 years and that it anticipate changes that may be expected for the balance of this century and beyond.

As part of the planning process for the 1991 Census, Statistics Canada decided to expand the consultation process on census content. An extensive series of public and bilateral meetings was conducted with the objective of soliciting recommendations and suggestions from a broad range of users and potential users of census information. Representatives and organizations from every sector of Canadian society were contacted and asked to submit their views, in person or in writing, on 1991 Census content.

Altogether, 88 meetings were held throughout the country between February and July, 1987. More than 1,100 people participated in the consultation process by attending meetings, submitting briefs, or requesting the accompanying documentation. By the end of 1987, over 150 written briefs had been received. The total number of oral and written comments reached 3,657 and covered all aspects of the census.

The most significant message conveyed by participants was the fundamental importance of the census and the wide-spread need for a comprehensive census in 1991. Throughout the consultations there was continuing emphasis on the value of the census cross-tabulation and small-area capability.

A secondary theme that emerged was need to retain concepts and definitions, and ensure the continuity of data over time. Participants stressed the value of the historical comparisons provided by the census.

Finally, it is important to note that almost no participants favoured restricting the census to a minimal, constitutionally - mandated enumeration.

While there was no agreement regarding the deletion of specific questions, some topics were regarded as less important or of dubious value and data quality. These included knowledge of official languages, degrees and certificates, and many housing questions.

Participants indicated that the major emerging issues of the 1990s will be day care, health (especially disabled persons), housework, volunteer work and non-market labour activities, and, above all, the elderly and the aging of the population. While additional data will be required on these topics, they may be too complex to be addressed in the census. However, they may be considered as appropriate topics for post-censal surveys.

A consensus was reached on minor changes to the text of some questions. These included modifying the marital status question to include a separate category for de facto unions; making provision for more than one person to answer the housing questions and revising and clarifying the mother tongue question.

There was also a consensus on retaining traditional decennial census topics such as religion, nuptiality and fertility. In the case of fertility, however, there was strong support for removing the age and marital status restrictions.

This report includes a detailed topic by topic discussion of the results of the consultations. The suggestions received on each census topic are analyzed by type of comment and by contributing organization. Conclusions are drawn from the discussion and analysis, and detailed recommendations are set out at the end of each section. These detailed recommendations are presented at the end of this Executive Summary.

The recommendations from the consultations will feed into the National Census Test and ultimately into the Cabinet Submission. After the results of the National Census Test are known, it is planned to conduct information sessions with consultation participants to brief them on the development of the 1991 Census.

Recommendations for Census Content

Households

1. Participants are satisfied in general with the household variables. However, support for a change to the person responsible for household payments variable is solid. Because a modification in favour of joint sharing would include both equal and unequal sharing of responsibility, it is recommended that this modification be preferred to a strictly equal sharing adjustment. Since the change is a modification to an existing question and because it is so strongly endorsed by participants, it should be considered for implementation in 1991.

2. Also recommended for inclusion in the 1991 Census is a modification of collective dwelling categories. Incorporation of appropriate changes would help ensure that special needs groups would be accurately targetted for possible post-censal surveys.

Families

1. Because they received strong support from participants in the consultation process, the issues of joint custody of children, consensual unions and support networks for the elderly should be addressed in the 1991 Census either through modification of existing questions or the addition of new variables.

Basic Demography

1. Retain the age and sex questions.

2. Given the near unanimity of participants on the need to establish a distinction between "legal" marriages and "de facto" marriages, this information should be added to the 1991 census. Tests should be done to see whether it would be better to have two boxes (one labelled "de facto marriage", the other "legal marriage") for marital status, or to ask only for "legal" marital status and deduce de facto unions from the relationship to Person 1.

3. Use age as a filter for post-censal surveys on the health of the elderly and their need for support and services.

Aboriginal

1. The separate question on aboriginal identity should be dropped from the census.

2. Aboriginal identity should be included as part of the ethnic origin question. The results of Modular Test 2 should be evaluated to see whether the question can be enhanced to include legal status, as well as band, tribe or nation.

3. Should it prove impossible to collect information on legal status in the 1991 Census, efforts should be made to develop and implement a post-censal survey.

Housing and Shelter Costs

1. The housing and shelter costs topic should be retained in the 1991 Census.

2. The reliability and data quality of all current housing and shelter costs variables, in particular value of dwelling and condition of dwelling, should be investigated.

3. The feasibility of deleting unreliable housing variables and replacing them with new questions, or topics should be discussed with major users.

4. The possibility of collecting some census housing variables such as dwelling condition, dwelling value, and need for repairs through sample surveys should be examined.

5. Structural type of dwelling should be included in the 1991 census. It should be coded by trained enumerators and the output should be part of the regular census program, not produced only on cost recovery. The nine categories used in 1981 should be re-examined to see if they could be improved and simplified. If not, they should be retained.

6. The tenure variable should be retained in 1991 and adapted to include cooperatives. Information on condominiums should be expanded.

7. The feasibility of adding questions, to either the census or surveys, on the special housing needs of elderly or disabled persons should be investigated.

Ethno-Cultural

1. A separate question on race should be added to the 1991 Census.

2. The current ethnic origin concept should be separated into two parts: ancestry and self-identification.

3. "Canadian" should be included as a mark box under ethnic origin.

4. The inclusion of "Black" in its present form under ethnic origin should be reassessed.

5. The question on religion should be included in the 1991 Census.

Languages

1. The 1991 Census should include questions on home language and mother tongue.

2. Ways of clarifying and simplifying the current language questions should be investigated; in particular, the ambiguity should be removed from the current mother tongue variable, possibly by splitting it into two parts.

3. While there was considerable demand for information on language of work and education, Statistics Canada has already included these topics in the second cycle of the General Social Survey, which was conducted in the autumn of 1986. It is therefore recommended that the adequacy of these data be assessed and discussed with the principal users and consultation participants.

4. Sign language should be added to the databases, and attempts should be made, as much as possible, to modify the wording of questions to meet the needs of the hearing impaired.

In view of the fact that space on the census questionnaire is limited, and that there were considerable demands for new questions or topics, the following recommendation is made:

5. The quality of the knowledge of official languages data should be assessed with a view to potentially dropping this question and replacing it with another language question, or with one on another topic.

Health

1. Retain a question on disability in 1991.

2. Gather additional information on the nature of disabilities in a post-censal survey. In addition, examine the possibility of conducting a survey on health care, the frequency of services, care of the elderly and various other subjects brought up during the consultations.

Education

1. Retain the question on level of schooling and test a simpler wording of the question.

2. Drop the question on degrees, diplomas and certificates.

3. Retain the question on main field of study.

4. Repeat the question on school attendance, asking respondents to indicate full-time or part-time attendance, including continuing education for adults.

5. Examine the possibility of obtaining data on education through surveys or from administrative records.

Mobility and Place of Work

1. Because they received strong support in the consultations, both the mobility and place of work questions should be retained unchanged in the 1991 Census.

2. Some of the modifications proposed during the consultations, such as mode of transportation to work, should be considered as topics for special surveys.

Nuptiality and Fertility

1. The fertility variable should be included in the 1991 Census; because the fertility of never married women now forms a significant proportion of the overall fertility of Canadian women, the question should be modified to remove the marital status and age restrictions.

2. Although of less interest to participants than the fertility issue, sufficient support was received for nuptiality to warrant its inclusion in the 1991 Census.

3. Marital history, other than nuptiality, should not be included in the 1991 Census. While there was considerable interest in this option, it would entail the addition of two or more new questions. Accordingly, it is recommended that a special survey, rather than the 1991 Census, be used to expand this database further.

Labour Force

1. The Labour Force topic should be retained in the 1991 Census.

2. A question on wage rates should be tested in the National Census Test. The results of this test should be communicated to the major users who requested the addition of this variable.

3. The addition of questions on hours of work, union membership, work history and other labour force-related questions to the Labour Force Survey or other household surveys should be examined.

Income

1. The income topic should be retained in the 1991 Census.

   In view of the fact that the aging of the population, and its implications for Canadian society, was one of the overriding issues that emerged during the consultations, a second recommendation is necessary: every effort should be made to minimize respondent burden and simplify questionnaires. As the population ages, more people will be affected by physical limitations that will impact their ability to complete complex forms.

2. Ways of simplifying the income questions, including shortening the questions, or introducing greater conformity to the Revenue Canada income tax form, should be examined.

New Topics

1. Test a question on work done at home, unpaid work and volunteer work. These topics could be included in the labour force question, and the results would then be used as a filter for a post-censal survey with more detailed questions on work done at home, unpaid work and volunteer work.

2. The topics of child care and the situation of the elderly should be addressed in a post-censal survey.

3. Do not include questions on justice, military service, leisure activities, or union and professional affiliations in either the census or a post-censal survey.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

On June 4, 1991 Statistics Canada will be conducting a decennial census as required by the Constitution Act. Traditionally the content of the decennial census includes more than just the basic legal requirement for conducting a census. Therefore, for 1991 it is assumed that the content will be comprehensive and that it will include topics ranging from the basic demographic and household statistics to the more detailed income and labour market statistics.

The basic content of the census has not been modified significantly since 1971. On the other hand, the social and economic conditions in Canada have evolved. The content of the 1991 census should reflect these changes in order to present a more appropriate and representative portrait of the nation and its people.

It is with these factors in mind that Statistics Canada undertook an extensive series of consultations on the content of the 1991 Census. In the past, consultations have been conducted with a limited set of users and special interest groups. However, for 1991, it was decided to extend both the scope and range of consultations to include representation from the private sector as well as from the public sector and the public at large.

Other countries have conducted extensive consultations with their users. For example, in Australia public meetings were held in preparation for the 1981 and 1986 Censuses. Similar meetings have taken place in United States where forums were held in every State. In Great Britain a consultative council was formed of representatives from other departments, local government agencies and the most interested university researchers.

In Canada the public was invited to either make direct recommendations during the meetings or to take the opportunity to submit briefs to Statistics Canada on the content of the next census.

1.2 Outline of Report

The present report summarizes the findings of the consultation process and presents an overview of the directions that have been indicated during the process. The report begins with a summary for the rationale behind the consultation process. Part 2 examines the purpose of the meetings, the rationale for their extent and structure and some of the expectations with respect to their results. It describes how the meetings were conducted and organized, the schedules and locations, as well as a quantitative analysis of attendance at the meetings.

The analytical section of the report (Part 3) is organized on a topic by topic basis (dealing with the 14 topics outlined in the Content Guide Book). It outlines the general observations made on each topic, presents a brief quantitative analysis of the comments, followed by a more in-depth description of the major observations that were made and some of the directions that can be derived from the comments provided to Statistics Canada.

The recommendations contained in the text are outlined in the Executive Summary. The conclusion describes the impact of the consultation process on the entire census.

1.3 Purpose of Report

The present report attempts to provide the gist of the comments collected during the consultations. It does not preclude any decisions that could be made by census management. It tries, as fairly as possible, to give an account of what the public has contributed during the period of consultations.

The specific issues and concerns documented in this report deal with how the data are used as well as recommendations for the content of the 1991 Census. In some cases, the organization making the observation has been taken into account when determining the significance of a particular suggestion. If the organization had a direct interest in the specific topic for which the recommendation is made (e.g., CMHC commenting on housing and shelter costs), their input would be considered with slightly more weight.

A number of content options to be considered for 1991 were identified as a result of the consultation process. Given the time frames and the overall schedule for research and development, it was impossible to include some of these directions in current testing activities (that is modular tests 1 and 2). However, where possible, informal or indirect input from the consultation process has been provided to the testing project. In addition, the results identified in this report will be made available in sufficient time so that any significant directions can be included in the National Census Test to be conducted in November of 1988.

Any suggestions and recommendations that are not considered appropriate for the census were forwarded to the subject matter areas within Statistics Canada responsible for that topic for consideration in their long term planning. When recommendations did not deal directly with census content they were referred to the appropriate specialists. For instance a recommendation was made through a brief that the census include data on pet ownership. This was seen as an unlikely candidate for a census question. However, it was viewed as a possible question for one of the other household surveys and, as such, the brief has been forwarded to that area for consideration.

In other cases, people had observations about the operation of the census, the accompanying publicity, and the training of enumerators. With respect to enumerator training, the specific recommendations have been forwarded to Survey Operations Division and, where appropriate, they will be incorporated. In addition, some former census commissioners that attended meetings requested that the Content Guide Book be part of the basic training package for enumerators. They thought that having additional information such as this about the content of the census would render the task of the enumerator more meaningful.

2.0 DESCRIPTION OF MEETINGS

2.1 Purpose of Meetings

The aim of the consultations was to encourage the participation of representatives of all sectors of Canadian society. It was hoped that the meetings would attract people from widely diverse backgrounds. The purpose was twofold: obtain a view of the key issues that would be facing users of statistics during the 1990s, and obtain a grasp of the data required to address emerging problems. Other goals included obtaining user support for the upcoming censuses, and promoting communication with users and respondents throughout the Census cycle.

The consultation process was planned to be as open as possible. Participation was sought from all sectors of Canadian society, including private citizens. Meetings were organized with user groups in most major centres and all interested participants were encouraged to submit briefs. In addition, there was active participation by the Consultation Team in Statistics Canada's Advisory Committees and in professional conferences, meetings and symposia.

Meetings were arranged in most major population centres in Canada. In most cases, only one public meeting was held, but sometimes two took place. Provincial capitals required at least two meetings: one public, and one with representatives of provincial government departments. From time to time, special interest groups requested additional meetings.

It was hoped that this approach would elicit ideas to improve the utility of census data. It was anticipated that user groups and associations would propose changes that would increase the relevance of census data to their communities.

Such a thorough and public airing brings with it risks and acknowledgements of departures from the past. But at the same time, it clears the way for acceptance and approval by the Cabinet of the content of the 1991 Census.

2.2 Organization of Meetings

The consultation meetings were organized with the assistance of the Statistics Canada Regional Offices. The Regional Offices were responsible for arranging meetings in their areas, for developing mailing lists and for handling all logistics such as locating and renting meeting rooms and audio-visual equipment, and hiring stenographic support. They were also responsible for ensuring media coverage in their Regions. In the case of the meetings in the National Capital Region, the Content and Planning office, assisted by Communications Division, made all the arrangements.

The public meetings were advertised in all local daily newspapers and in many major weekly papers. The advertisements were developed by Head Office and placed in the papers by either the Regional Office or Communications Division. The Regional Office provided advice on the dates and newspapers in which they were to be placed.

Invitations to the meetings (See Appendix B), provided to the regional offices by the Content Consultation team, were mailed to data users and other interested parties.

People were encouraged to register for the meetings in advance and were sent, upon request, copies of the documentation, 1991 Census: A Blueprint for Discussion and The 1991 Census Content Guide Book.

At the meetings additional copies of the documentation were provided and the attendees were again registered. This second registration was done to assist the Content and Planning staff to attribute comments correctly to people and organizations.

2.3 Structure of Meetings

Once the registration of participants was completed, the consultation meetings opened with a presentation by the Manager, 1991 Census Content and Planning. After introductory remarks explaining the importance of the 1991 Census, the presentation dealt with the anticipated environment of the 1990s and the planning assumptions guiding the development of the next census. The participants were asked to examine current and future census content in the light of the six general issues or questions outlined in The Blueprint for Discussion. In addition, they were asked to assess which topics should be retained, which added or modified, and which deleted. The six questions were as follows:

> What will be the priority social and economic issues in the decade of the 1990s?
>
> For which of these will the census be the most appropriate data collection vehicle?
>
> Is the concept measured by the data topic relevant or important given the changes that have occurred in Canadian social and economic conditions? Should any of the current data topics be dropped?
>
> Is the census the most appropriate vehicle for collecting these data?
>
> Are there sources of data other than the census which may satisfy the need for this particular information?
>
> Is there a need for this particular data at the level of geographic detail provided by the census?

This general examination of issues was succeeded by a detailed discussion of census content. Each topic was introduced by the Manager, who discussed some of the issues and options that had arisen in previous meetings, or were presented in the 1991 Census Content Guide Book. The floor was then opened to the attendees who were encouraged to ask questions and give their comments and suggestions regarding the content of the 1991 Census. Wherever possible, the proceedings were taped.

Some of the participants came to the meetings with agendas, topics or subjects that they were advocating for inclusion in the census. A representative from a municipal police force, for example, spoke out for the addition of a question on crime

victimization. In Ottawa, a spokesperson for the National Council of Women expressed its long-standing belief that a question should be added on volunteer work. A number of private citizens that were former Census Commissioners came to the meetings explicitly to describe the problems they experienced with data collection in the 1986 Census.

In most cases, however, the attendees came to the meetings without fixed ideas. The overview and discussion given in the Manager's presentation, with its emphasis on the future, stimulated their thinking. People responded to the issues discussed in the presentation, and their fellow participants responded in turn to the ideas they raised. While some of the audiences were relatively passive, others were responsive. Many of the meetings generated lively and lengthy discussion of social issues related to census content. Inevitably, non-content issues and topics were also raised. Among them were collection, geography, methodology, public communications, output, confidentiality and cost recovery policies.

While most of the participants were fairly sophisticated and long-standing data users, some were not very familiar with census products and uses. Many of the latter indicated that the discussions at the meetings were very informative. It should be noted that the general reaction to both the consultations and the census in general was extremely positive. Very few people who attended the meetings questioned the value of the census and the data that it provides. In fact, many of the participants in both the public and private sectors suggested that Statistics Canada undertake a more extensive public communications campaign to educate the general public on the importance of the census and the benefits of census data to individuals. Of the more than 1,000 people who attended meetings across the country or who otherwise expressed interest in the census consultations, only two expressed hostility to the census, or thought that it should be restricted to a constitutional minimum. No one attempted to disrupt the meetings.

2.4 Schedule and Locations

The first phase of the consultations took place within a five month period starting in February, 1987. It was decided to begin with Quebec and Ontario because the major centres in those provinces could be reached by alternate means of transportation, such as automobile and rail, if inclement winter weather affected air transportation.

Quebec was the first region, with both public and special meetings in Montreal and Quebec City in early February, 1987. The meetings in Ontario were arranged for late February and early March. Public meetings were held in Kingston, London, Sudbury and Toronto; in addition, a series of private meetings with special interest groups such as social planners, ethnic groups, and business and trade organizations was organized in Toronto.

A number of problems were encountered in scheduling the meetings. It was necessary to ensure that they did not conflict with local civic holidays or with planned meetings or seminars that might attract the same potential audience, for example municipal planners. March break, the traditional spring school holiday week, also posed problems because its date varies across the country. Since many people might be away, it was not thought advisable to schedule meetings during the school break period.

Outside of Ontario and Quebec, only two types of meetings were held: open public, and meetings with provincial or territorial ministries and agencies that were organized by the statistical focal points. Meetings were held in the Atlantic provinces in March, Manitoba and Saskatchewan in April, and in May in British Columbia, the Yukon, Alberta and the Northwest Territories. The initial phase of the consultation process closed in June with an extensive series of public and private meetings in the National Capital Region. These included discussions with other federal departments and agencies, health and social planners, national native groups and ethnic associations.

2.5 Quantitative Analysis of Meetings

A total of 88 meetings were held throughout the country. As Table 2-1 shows, altogether 1,146 people participated in the consultation process; this includes people who attended the meetings, registered, submitted briefs, or otherwise expressed interest in the consultation process. Of those who actually were present at the meetings, 52 submitted briefs. One hundred and five briefs were received from people who did not attend. Over 39%, or 450, of the total 1,146 participants in the consultation process, were from Ontario. Another 278 (24%) were from the Atlantic Region and over 28% (330 people) were from the Prairies, British Columbia and the two territories. Québec had 87 participants (8%) and 6% of the meetings took place in that province. One brief was received from a Census of Canada data user in the United States.

Over 50% of the participants were representatives of the various levels of government: 227 (20.7%) came from provincial administrations or advisory agencies, 202 (17.6%) represented the federal government, and 149 people (13.0%) came from municipal or regional governments.

Of the non-government participants, the largest contingent (97) came from the education sector (academics, school boards). A further 55 came from a related field, the library community. Together these two groups amounted to almost 14% of the total. Eighty-one people in private industry participated in the consultations, along with five from labour organizations. Among the other groups that participated were ethnocultural associations (47), religious and social service organizations (71) and special interest groups (49). Sixty-nine private citizens either attended the meetings or registered and requested the documentation. They represented 6% of the total.

Table 2-1

1991 CENSUS CONSULTATION MEETINGS

Representation by Organization Type[1]

Organization	Number	Percentage
Federal Government Department	194	16.9
Crown Corporation	8	0.7
Federal Government Agency	15	1.3
Provincial Government	232	20.2
Provincial Advisory Group	5	0.4
Regional Government	53	4.6
Municipal Government	96	8.4
Aboriginal Group	18	1.6
Private Industry - General	25	2.2
Private Industry - Financial	6	0.5
Private Industry - Manufacturing	8	0.7
Private Industry - Retail	6	0.5
Private Industry - Services	6	0.5
Private Industry - Transport	--	---
Private Industry - Small Enterprise	4	0.3
Private Industry - Consultants	26	2.3
Labour Unions	5	0.4
Ethnocultural Associations	47	4.1
Special Interest Groups	49	4.3
Religious Organizations[1]	13	1.1
Social Service Organizations[1]	58	5.1
Media - General	2	0.2
Media - Press	26	2.3
Media - Radio	20	1.7
Media - Television	3	0.3
Education - General	9	0.8
Education - Researchers	72	6.3
Education - School Boards	16	1.4
Libraries	55	4.8
Private Citizens	69	6.0
Total	**1146**	**100.0**

1. Religious and Social Service Organizations will be included with "Special Interest Groups" in all Tables and Figures in Section 3 of this Report.

2.6 Media Coverage

Altogether, 51 representatives of the media attended the meetings or otherwise provided coverage of the consultation process. (See Appendix A for the special editions of Newsbriefs). These included 26 members of the press who wrote newspaper articles, and 20 radio reporters who conducted interviews or did news stories on the meetings. While most of the media treated the consultations as news items and covered them after the event, some radio interviews were done in anticipation of them, before meetings. It was found that this latter type of coverage provided invaluable free publicity which resulted in increased attendance at the meetings.

The consultation meetings were very favourably received by both the public and the media. A significant number of participants expressed their appreciation and even inquired why such an extensive process had never been attempted before. In addition, a number of letters have been received by Statistics Canada commenting very positively on the meetings and on the process of consultation. Furthermore, even those few participants who did comment negatively on the census (for example, recommending that it should be restricted to the constitutional minimum) also commented favourably on the fact that they had had a chance to express their opinions to Statistics Canada staff.

3.0 ANALYSIS OF COMMENTS

3.1. Introduction

3.1.1 Major Topics Identified

During the consultation, some major topics were discussed as being the dominant themes for the 1990s and the subjects on which users would most need data. These topics correspond very closely to those already in the Content Guide Book. In particular, they are:

- the aging of the population and its consequences for community facilities, housing and leisure activities,
- the structure of families, which is changing as the number of consensual unions grows,
- ethno-cultural changes and the requirement for data on the "visible minorities",
- the need for data on place of work and the problem of the cost of these data,
- child care and types of day care, and
- unpaid work and its place in the economy.

The rest of the text will discuss the source of the comments and the method used for analysis. Each major topic will then be examined. However, it should be remembered that the comments are interrelated and that the major concerns listed above are the central themes.

3.1.2 General Remarks on the Comments

Altogether, 3,657 comments both oral and written were received. Not surprisingly, since over 50% of the participants were from government, more than half of the comments came from them. However, while municipal and regional government representatives totaled 13% of the attendance, 28.7% of the comments (1,052) came from them. 523 comments (14.3%) were made by people from the federal government, with 673 (18.4%) coming from provincial agencies. 11.5% of the comments were made by people in the field of education.

The topic of ethno-cultural data generated the most discussion. Of the total of 3,657 written and oral comments, the largest number, 545 (14.9%) were made on this subject. The next most debated topics were Housing and Shelter Costs (406) and Mobility and Place of Work (279). Among the other topics that received a great deal of attention were Nuptiality and Fertility (217), Health (164) and Language (231). Households had the fewest comments, 122.

FIGURE 3–1 DISTRIBUTION OF COMMENTS BY ORGANIZATION

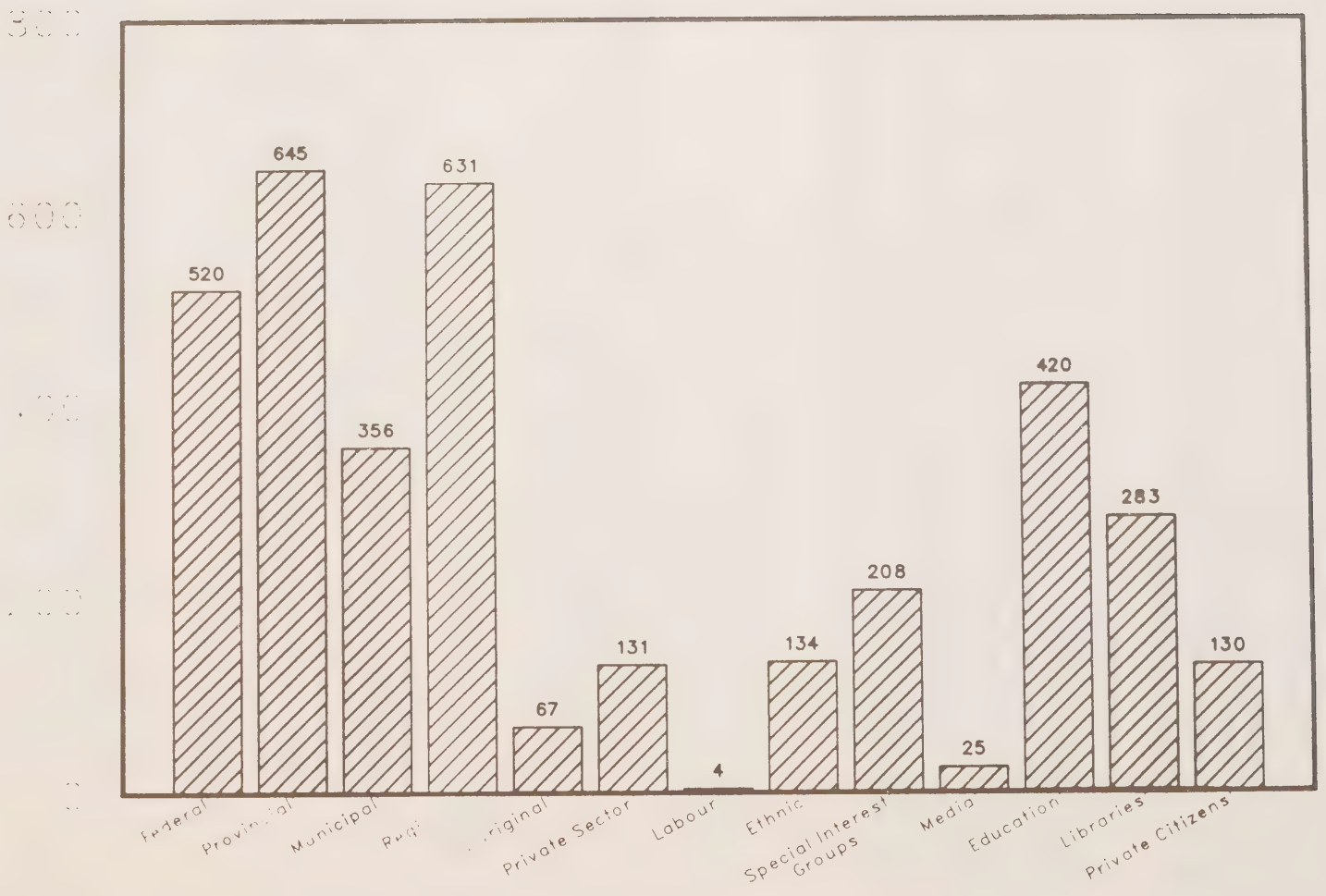


Table 3-1 Comments by Topic

Topic	Number	Percentage
Aboriginal	158	4.3
Basic Demographic	133	3.6
Education	165	4.5
Ethno-cultural	545	14.9
Family	163	4.5
Nuptiality & Fertility	217	5.9
General	207	5.7
Health	164	4.5
Households	122	3.3
Housing & Shelter Costs	406	11.1
Income	130	3.6
Labour Force	217	5.9
Language	231	6.3
Mobility & Place of Work	279	7.6
Non-Content	275	7.5
Other	245	6.7
Total	**3657**	**100.0**

3.1.3 Method Used

Suggestions were made during the consultations in the form of briefs and oral comments. During the consultation meetings, the recording secretary noted the comments, then coded them and stored them on **dBASE III PLUS** software with the topic, the organization, the date of the meeting, the city in which the meeting was held, a code for the name of the speaker and a description of the comment itself. The comments were later analysed using key words. The same approach was used for examination of the briefs. Systematic perusal of the notes taken during the consultation meetings and of the briefs resulted in identification of 3,657 comments.

The following sections look at these comments and identify the main points. These main points, following quantitative and qualitative analysis, will become recommendations that can be used for planning the content of the 1991 Census. Quantitative analysis gives the frequency of the comments by topic and variable, as well as by commenting organization. Then weighting is done through qualitative analysis of how decisions and programs would be affected by the existence or absence of data. Thus, a comment made by a government department that requires certain data for application of legislation will have greater weight than a comment made by a university interested in theoretical research.

Because of the number of comments made, the same plan will be followed for each of the 14 topics identified in the Content Guide Book:

(a) introduction on the general attitude of the public toward this topic - presentation of the different variables included under this topic;

(b) summary table presenting opinions, with frequency for each variable;

(c) interpretation of table - Who made the comments? What use will they make of the data? What would be the consequences of not having the data?

(d) recommendations and options based on the observations made in b) and c);

(e) if it was recommended that a particular question be dropped, review of alternatives (other sources) and the consequences for programs.

The topics will be presented in the order given in the Content Guide Book. The first section, however, will examine the general comments and those that do not relate directly to the content of the census.

3.2 General Comments

General comments refers to comments that relate to more than one of the 14 previously identified topics; in most cases, they did not lead to specific recommendations.

The main conclusion to be drawn from these comments is that the census is indispensable and that there is a widespread need for the various census questions.

By definition, these comments cover a wide variety of subjects. However, they can be categorized to some extent, as shown in Table 3-2. Figure 3-2 identifies the source of the comments in terms of the types of organization that made them.

Figure 3-2 Summary of General Comments by Organization

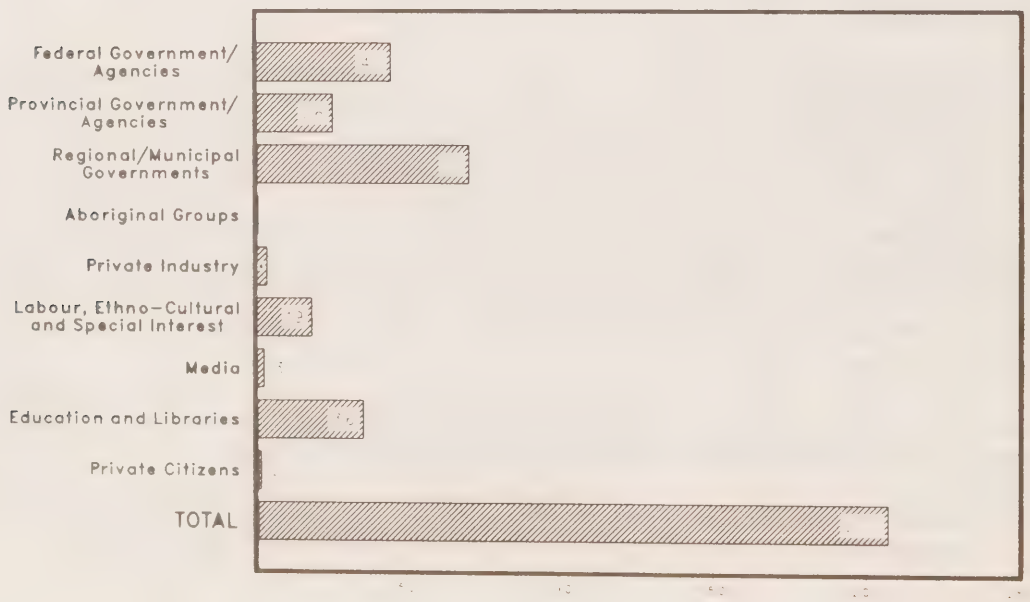
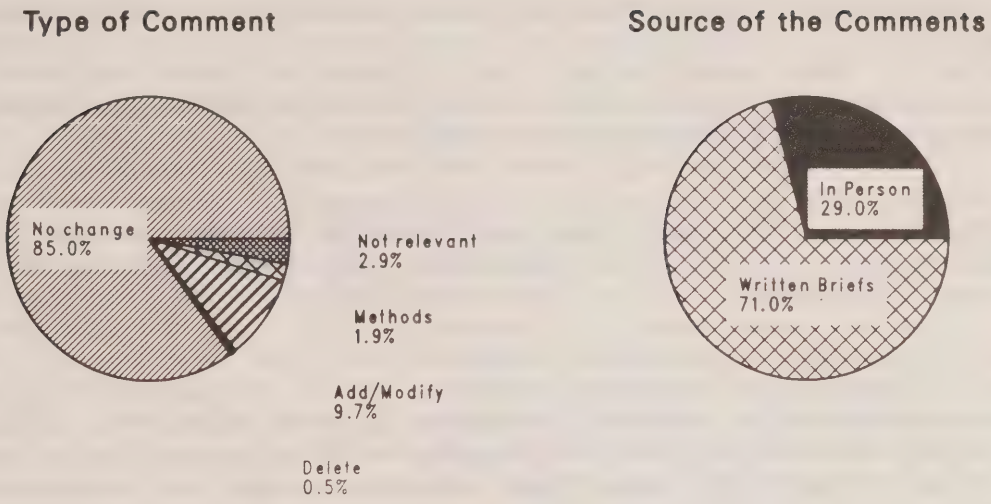


Figure 3-2 (Concluded)



Percentage of Total Comments 5.7%

Table 3-2 General Comments by Subject

Subject	Number	Percentage
Need for census	20	9.7
a) for geographical level	21	10.1
b) for cross-classifications	9	4.3
Need for historical continuity	25	12.2
Usefulness of post-censal surveys	4	1.9
Cost of census (and need for the federal government to cover entire cost)	22	10.6
Use of administrative records		
a) to reduce burden on respondents	4	1.9
b) not a replacement for census	10	4.8
Surveys are not replacement for census	5	2.4
Usefulness of present questions	35	16.9
Need for new questions	6	2.9
"Key issues"	13	6.3
Other	33	16.0
Total	**207**	**100.0**

Regional and municipal governments made the most general comments, followed by federal government departments and by educational institutions and libraries.

It was impossible to classify 16% of the comments, but the rest made some very clear points.

Thirty-five comments dealt with the usefulness of current census questions and included examples of uses made of the results.

For instance, the New Brunswick Housing Corporation pointed out that for the planning of housing programs, there was a need for data on rural and urban areas cross-classified by location, tenure, and target group. Only the census could provide this type of information.

Federal government departments emphasized that they need data on aboriginal people, disabled people and visible minorities for the development of policies and programs to monitor the employment situation of these groups. They also said that the language data were essential. The Department of Supply and Services needs basic demographic data on the labour force, aboriginal people and the disabled. The Department of Agriculture indicated its interest in education, labour force and income questions. The Department of Indian and Nothern Affairs needs the 1991 data to access the impact of federal government initiatives. Libraries receive many requests relating to ethnic origin and themselves need data on this subject so that they may decide how to develop their collections. Regional and municipal governments regularly need demographic and socio-economic data that can be linked to housing data. For example, Metro Toronto needs complete and comparable data on population, housing and income characteristics for policy preparation and the planning of its educational system's programs.

Historical continuity was another subject that arose frequently. Twenty-five comments referred to it. "Historical continuity" here means that the census is the only source of regular and comparable data from year to year. In addition, the federal government was asked to avoid changing concepts and questions from one census to another. This desire for historical continuity was expressed by representatives of federal, provincial, regional and municipal governments, by researchers, by representatives of libraries and ethnic associations - in other words, historical continuity was an across-the-board concern for users.

The matter of cost was commented on 22 times. However, the comments fell into two different categories. In the first category, emphasis was on the cost of the census and the need to keep it from increasing (5 comments). Most of the comments (16) were in the second category, which insisted that the federal government should allocate sufficient funds to conduct a complete census and that other levels of government should not be asked to pay part of the cost. The latter comments were made by regional and municipal governments which, as will be discussed later, were unhappy about having been asked in 1986 to pay for the nine-category coding of housing types and the coding of the place of work data. Finally, there was one comment in which it was pointed out that "the cost of the census saved the taxpayer money."

Another 21 comments said that the census was an indispensable source of regional data. The participants who made these comments were mainly representatives of regional and municipal governments (12 cases), but the point was also made by

federal government bodies (Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation and Veterans Affairs), the provinces, private industry, social agencies, researchers and libraries.

Comments on alternative data sources were often linked to the question of the geographical level of the census data. Some participants (4) noted that data from administrative records or surveys could replace census data, but several (10) commented that administrative records should not replace the census, mainly because of the geographical level required and the need for cross-classification. Several participants (5) made the same comment regarding survey results.

There were 20 commments which simply stated, without details, that the census was indispensable and should be conducted regularly. Most of these comments (12) were made by regional and municipal governments, but a few were made by the provinces, the federal government, a religious organization, researchers and libraries.

It should be noted that 19 of the general comments related to the key issues identified at the beginning of this section: child care and day care centres, non-labour market activities, health, the situation of the disabled, care and housing for the elderly, labour force participation, the environment, the situation of single parents, illiteracy, social services, rural transportation and the situation in city cores. In all cases, participants noted that the census data should enable us to meet the challenges we will face in these different areas.

Although, as was said, the general comments do not lead to any specific conclusions, they do give a general idea of the participants' attitudes toward the census.

Out of 207 general comments, one was to the effect that the census was too expensive and took too much time, while another indicated that it could be replaced by data from the records of federal government departments. The others emphasized the uses made of the data, the need for historical continuity or the need for new questions, the fact that the surveys and administrative records would not suffice to meet participants' requirements, and the need for the federal government to bear the full weight of the census. In a few comments, it was acknowledged that the census could not meet all data needs and the suggestion was made that post-censal surveys be conducted.

3.3 Non-Content Comments

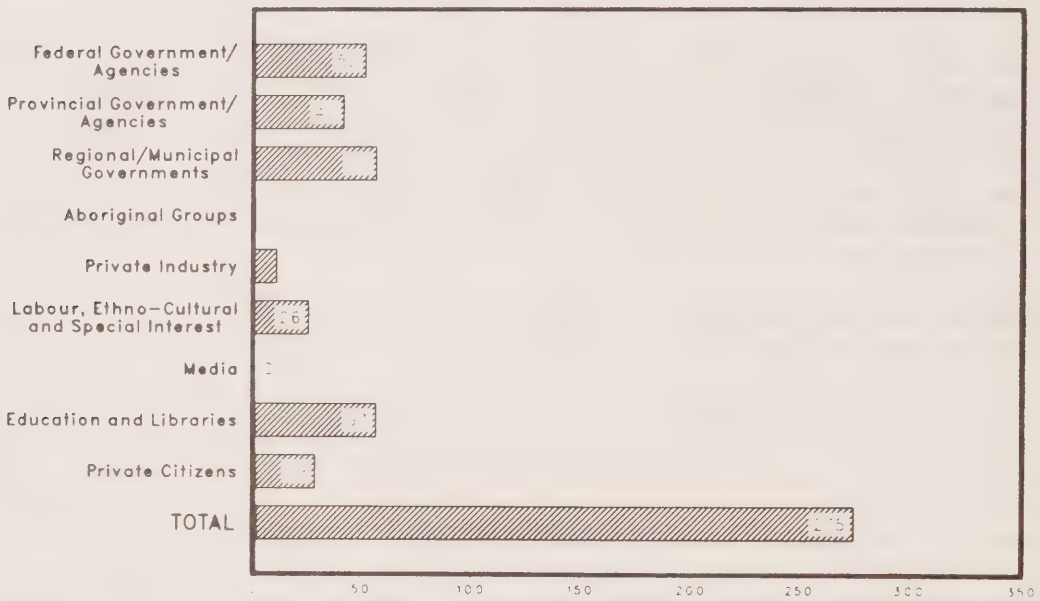
Included in this category are comments that were made at consultation meetings or in briefs that did not relate directly to one of the 14 topics discussed in the Content Guide Book. However, most of these comments were interesting and complemented either the general comments or the comments on specific topics.

In total, there were 275 comments that did not bear on the content of the census. They were made in almost equal numbers by government organizations and by the education sector - libraries, in particular. Provincial governments, private sector organizations and individuals also made some comments. The comments relate to all major subjects connected with the conduct of a census - that is, the public relations program, collection, methodology, products, cost, geography and post-censal surveys.

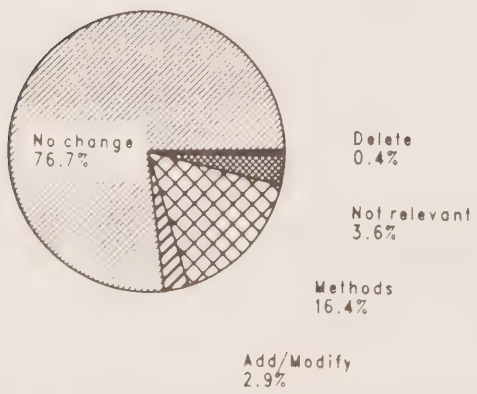
Comments on census products were the most numerous (66). Eleven of them involved the complaint that it took too long for the data to be released. This point was made by the federal, municipal and regional governments, industry, other organizations and

libraries. Ten comments made by researchers and the Bureau de la Statistique du Québec involved the suggestion that different age groups be used in the publications, especially in the case of young people and the elderly. Libraries made a number of comments on output format, the need for better indices (4 cases), the need to have as many products as possible in printed form, especially at the census-tract level, the need for historical continuity and the success of the "profiles" series and the documents on target groups.

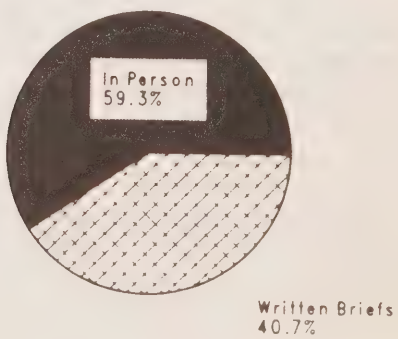
Figure 3-3 Summary of Non-Content Comments by Organization



Type of Comment



Source of the Comments



Percentage of Total Comments 7.5%

Table 3-3 Non-Content Comments by Subject

Subject	Number	Percentage
Post-censal surveys	21	7.6
Public relations program	16	5.8
Output	66	24.0
Geography	26	9.5
Confidentiality	15	5.5
Cost recovery and cost in general	24	8.7
Collection	29	10.6
Methodology	30	10.9
Use made of data	7	2.5
Other	41	14.9
Total	**275**	**100.0**

The 29 comments on collection relate to a wide variety of subjects. With respect to sampling and questionnaires, it was suggested that residents of institutions for the chronically ill and residents of military bases receive the 2B form. The North in general and Indian and Inuit communities should continue to be given 100% coverage through the 2B questionnaire. It was suggested that the subject of early enumeration in the North be reassessed. A former commissioner pointed out some enumeration problems - namely, where one should include children cared for jointly by separated parents, the difficulty encountered in obtaining responses to the income question and the reaction of respondents who do not want their name on the questionnaire. A women's organization pointed out that temporary residents with employment authorizations should be enumerated and a federal department noted that it was difficult to enumerate military personnel posted abroad. Another federal department suggested that the questionnaires be multilingual, a regional government underlined the effect that illiteracy can have on data quality, and a provincial government wondered whether the census should do no more than simply count the population, while another suggested that participation in the census should not be mandatory. The only comment from an aboriginal organization emphasized the distrust that aboriginal people feel toward the government, their fear of forced assimilation, and even of death.

Some thirty comments dealt with methodology. Sampling in particular drew a number of contracdictory comments. Two comments said that there should be no sampling, while two others were to the effect that the sample had to be fairly large to provide reliable data. One municipality suggested that a smaller sample be used for questions that were costly to code. One participant suggested that the sample be reduced to 10% and another proposed that the sampling vary from province to province, with the smaller provinces having a larger sample. Finally, one participant suggested that there be four samples, with four different questionnaires, in order to reduce the response burden. A few practical recommendations were made - namely, that users be notified of changes in concepts, measurements, procedures and coding, that new questions be carefully pretested and that records be kept for a long period for purposes of genealogical studies.

One province asked whether there could be regional, provincial and local questionnaires, and Saskatchewan noted that random rounding and suppressions rendered the data for small localities unusable. One comment related to the question of undercoverage, while another related to overcoverage.

In one comment, it was questioned whether June 4 should be the date for the census and the suggestion was made that the census be conducted in the fall. Another summarized a goal for the census: "Simplify. Get more data with less effort and less money."

Geography was a subject that received 26 comments, though there was no common theme. The Bureau de la Statistique du Québec suggested four changes to the nomenclature and asked that the regional county municipalities be recognized as census divisions. One user wanted data by postal code, but another underlined the problems connected with use of postal codes (accuracy and confidentiality). One regional government asked for data by metropolitan area, but two others asked for other categories. One federal department wanted Indian reserves to continue to be considered census subdivisions and wanted the distinction between urban and rural areas to be maintained for the census. Two regional governments wanted census tracts in rural areas (they already exist, as it happens), while one participant from private industry wanted the census tracts to match the FSAs (the first three characters in postal codes). Saskatchewan suggested that the geographical level could change from province to province, and Quebec pointed out that a smaller entity than the Enumeration Area (EA) was needed for location of small villages and localities.

One subject on which there was more agreement was that of cost-recovery and costs in general. Twenty-four comments dealt with this subject. Five regional governments repeated a theme already noted in the general comments section - namely, that the federal government should pay for the entire census and not make municipal governments share the cost. Another comment already seen in the general comments section was that the cost of coding the place of work data at the Census Tract (CT) level should be absorbed by the federal government. Seven comments emphasized the high prices for census products. For example, it was pointed out that the budget cuts were going to prevent municipalities from obtaining data and that students could not afford the prices charged for custom tabulations. Four participants from provincial governments and federal government departments brought up the subject of "selling" questions to users and indicated that they were prepared to examine the idea.

One group of 21 comments related to post-censal surveys; support for such surveys was indicated in 14 comments, including four from federal government departments, two from provinces, one from a regional government, two from municipalities, one from a private-industry participant, three from researchers and one from a library. However, one researcher was opposed to this idea.

Public relations for the census was the subject of 16 comments. The importance of having a public relations program and the need for the census to explain to the population the benefits it derives from the census were noted in eight comments. However, ethnic associations asked that the government subsidize the public relations program, that copies of the translated questions be sent to the community centres, and that interpreters be used.

Confidentiality was the subject of 15 comments, which emphasized its importance at a time when data banks can easily be linked. One municipal user was seriously concerned about the level of detail there can be in data by FSA provided to mail-order companies.

A few main themes can be identified in the non-content comments - namely, the participants' concern about the timeliness of the data, confidentiality and the prices for products, their interest in having more printed products, and their support for post-censal surveys and for an extensive public-relations program.

3.4 Households

The enumeration of population in the Canadian Census is closely related to the concept of households. The population resides in dwellings: once enumerators find and list physical dwellings, the inhabitants in each dwelling can be enumerated and then counted as part of the population. The various household universes also serve to group and identify segments of the population that require special attention or handling in the capture and process of census data. In addition to private households, there are also collective households, households with foreign and/or temporary residents only, and households outside Canada. Certain characteristics of households are captured to help qualify the population data, and to expand the statistical relevance of the population census. The household data universe enables the description of private household units by size (number of persons) and by type (family, non-family, etc.), for example. Such variables can stand on their own as demographic products of the census, or they can be collapsed onto population-level variables to derive unique indicators, such as household income.

Figure 3-4 Summary of Comments on Households

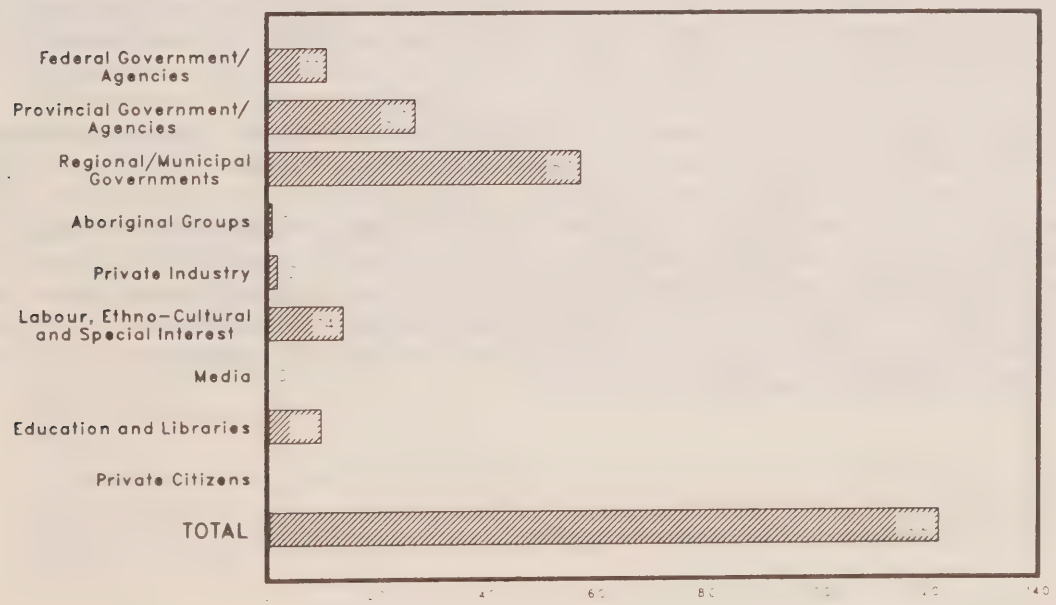
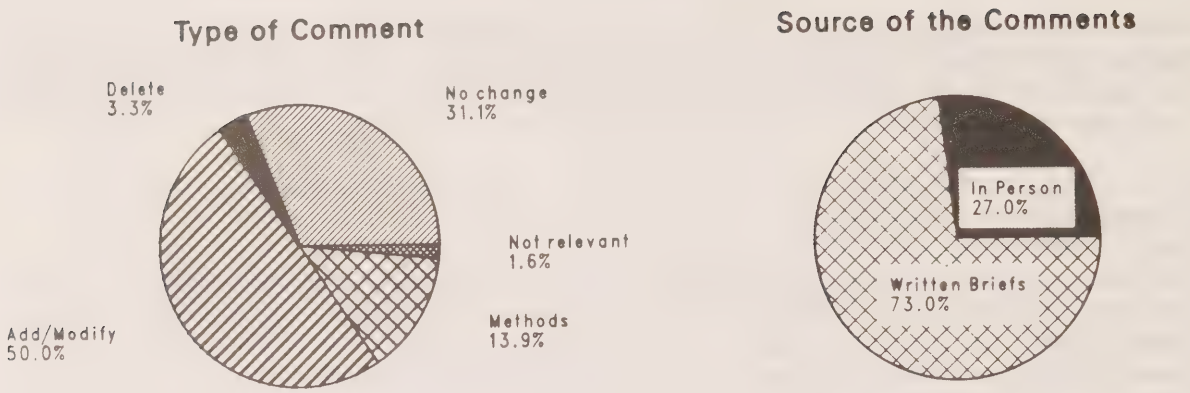


Figure 3-4 (Concluded)



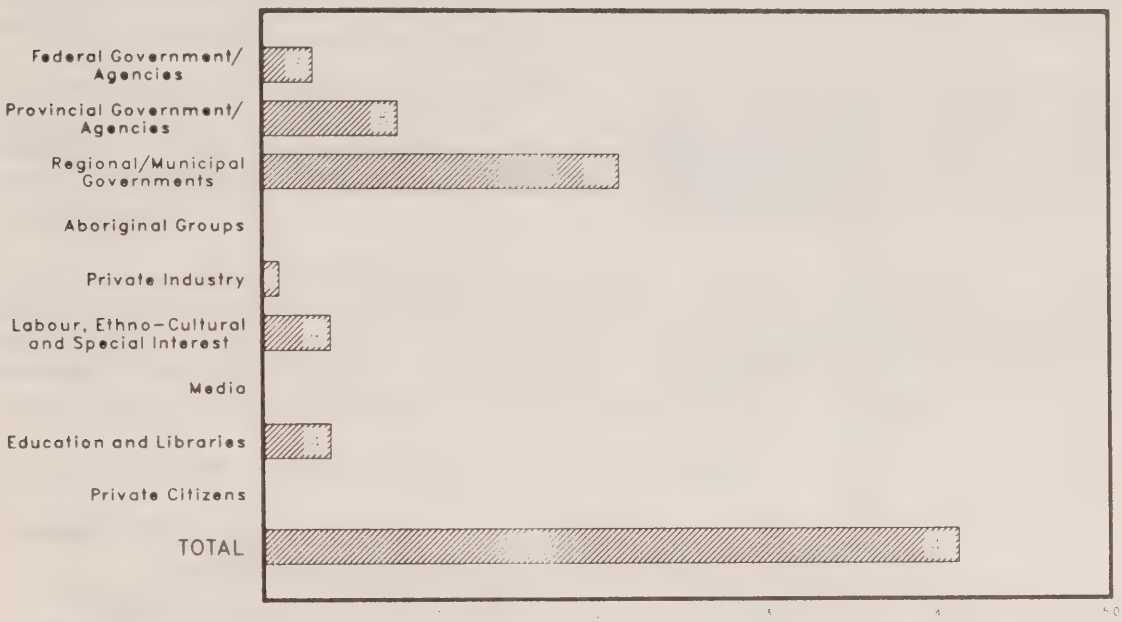
Percentage of Total Comments 3.3%

In general, participants in the consultation process supported maintaining the households universe as it now stands. Thirty percent of the comments were not in favour of changing the database. Recommended changes were in the nature of modifications to existing variables or methods of collections rather than the addition of new variables.

The comments centred on two main areas: person responsible for household payments and collective dwellings. To a lesser degree, the discussion focused on household type and size variables.

Comments concerning the person responsible for household payments variable represented 34% of all households comments. The majority of these comments (83%) were in favor of modifying the question. Forty-four percent favoring a change suggested that the variable be modified to show equal responsibility for household payments. Another 35% proposed that the variable be modified to show joint responsibility. There was widespread support for the view of the Hamilton-Wentworth District Health Council, that the present question does not reflect today's social reality: it does not allow both husband and wife (or others who equally or jointly share payments) to respond accurately.

Figure 3-5 Distribution of Comments on Person Responsible for Household Payments

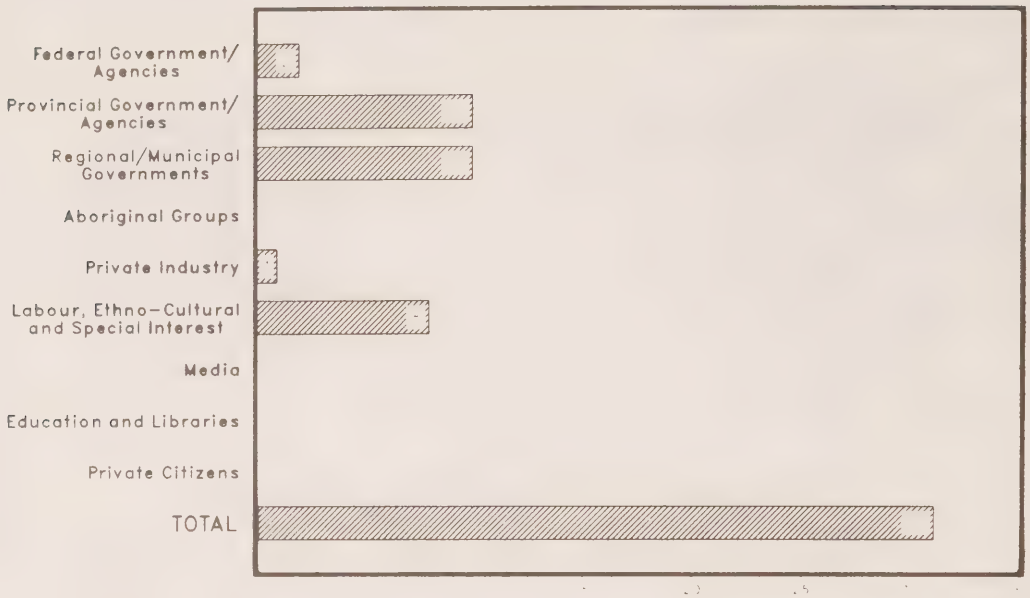


Vancouver was the only metropolitan area west of Toronto where participants commented on household payments; 7% of the comments came from there. Eastern representations were generally in proportion to the population (Toronto - 39%, Ottawa 15%, Montreal 27%, Halifax - 7%). In addition, the representations reflected the list of major beneficiaries of a modified database indicated in the Census Guide Book. For example, comments were received from Women's Policy Office - Newfoundland Government, York University, Département de démographie - Université de Montréal, Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton and the Metropolitan Toronto Reference Library. Although specific uses of the modified variable were not noted, the focus of the comments was that change is necessary to reflect today's social reality.

Leaving the person responsible for household payments variable unchanged could mean that the data will not reflect existing practices of equal or joint sharing. The objective of capturing realistic data on the social and economic conditions in private households may be jeopardized as would the census's ability to provide insight into the living arrangements of Canadians. In addition, such a modification would provide the opportunity to gather complete and detailed data on Canadian women and their economic status.

Although modification of the person responsible for household payments variable would mean a loss of comparability with previous censuses, this point was of concern in only 12.5% of comments. The majority of respondents were strong in their support for change.

Figure 3-6 Distribution of Comments on Collective Dwellings



The comments on collective dwellings can be divided into two main types. The largest sub-group (52%) concerned the method of collection. It was suggested that 2B data should be collected from residents of collective dwellings rather than the 2A data as is current practice.

No comments on the subject were received from Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC) or Canadian Homebuilders Association (CHBA), both of which were listed as major beneficiaries in the Census Guide Book. Also listed as beneficiaries were regional and municipal governments. Of the seven attributed to this group, six were in favor of expanding coverage only if the process is cost-effective and there is minimal response burden. Groups not expected to be major beneficiaries but from whom comments were received were the provincial governments of Nova Scotia and Quebec. In addition, unqualified support for expanding coverage came from representatives of an ethno-cultural organization, a special interest group, a religious organization and a social service organization, four of whom were from the Toronto area.

Expanding collective dwelling coverage would provide continuity between private and collective households so that relevant housing data are captured for both universes. This would expand the dwellings and shelter cost information base. However, the option received only limited support from those most likely to require the data. It is, therefore, not recommended this coverage be expanded. If necessary, additional information on specific groups could be collected through post-censal surveys.

The second main group of comments on collective dwellings (39%) were in favor of adjusting or clarifying the categories. For example, missions and hostels are not the same as campgrounds with which they are currently grouped. As noted by the Bureau de la Statistique du Québec, separate categories might be useful for post-censal surveys.

The requests for modification of collective dwelling categories should be considered for implementation. It could result in improved ability to capture data, and the addition of more precise categories could serve as screening devices for possible post-censal surveys. Without detailed categories it may be more difficult to identify target groups.

Among the general comments on households data were 14 in favour of retaining the household size variable. Examples cited for its retention included its use as a cross reference to other variables and in the preliminary analysis of census data. Seven comments requested that the household type variable remain unchanged because it is used to facilitate the targetting of special needs groups.

See also Families (Section 3.5) and New Topics (Section 3.17).

Recommendations

1. Participants are satisfied in general with the household variables. However, support for a change to the person responsible for household payments variable was solid. Because a modification in favour of joint sharing would include both equal and unequal sharing of responsibility, it is recommended that this modification be preferred to a strictly equal sharing adjustment. Since the change is a modification to an existing question and because it is so strongly endorsed by participants, it should be considered for implementation in 1991.

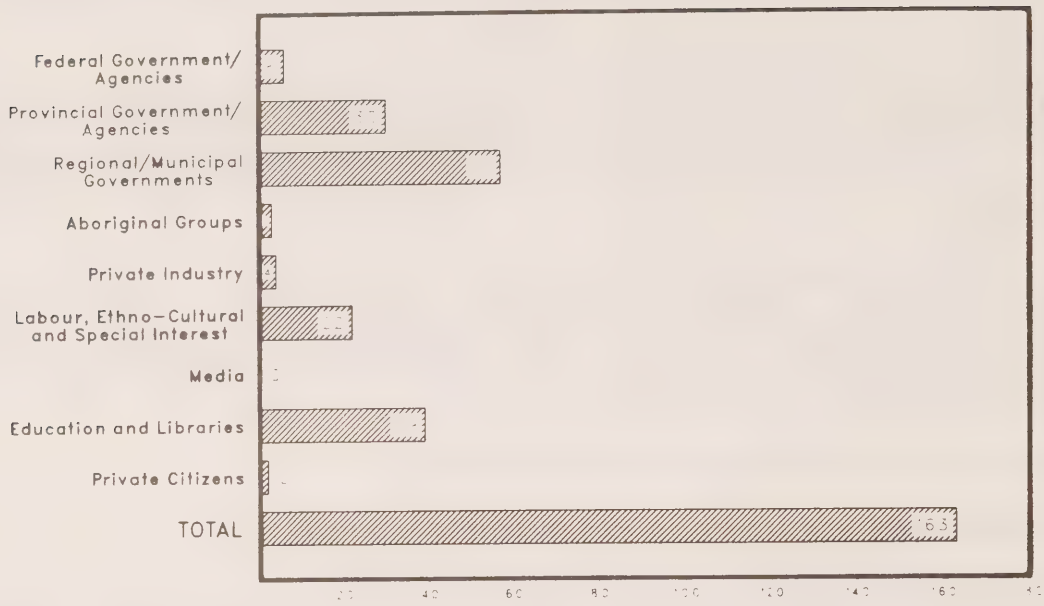
2. Also recommended for inclusion in the 1991 Census is the modification of collective dwelling categories. Incorporation of appropriate changes could help ensure that special needs groups would be accurately targetted for possible post-censal surveys.

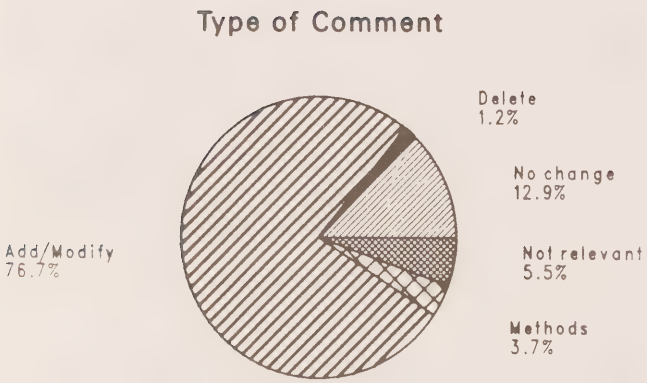
3.5 Families

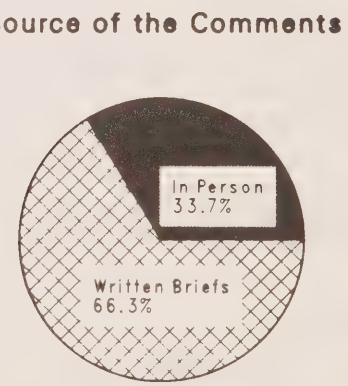
Census families data identify the basic social and economic living arrangements of the population as defined by the terms "census family" and "economic family." The relationship to person 1 question shows how household members are related to one another, by blood, marriage, adoption, or other (non-family) contractual arrangements. Data derived from the question profile the changes in Canadian family structure and size over time. Families data reflect evolving social mores and social institutions. The data gathered by this question provide reliable characteristics of census and economic families and their living arrangements for small areas. When combined with census variables, the data generated by this question provide the statistical information base needed by government policy-makers at all levels to plan, administer and evaluate a wide range of social programs.

The general objectives of families data were strongly endorsed by participants. Only one comment indicated that families data should in some way be deleted. However, the majority of comments indicated that changes are required in the database to accurately reflect the basic social and economic living arrangements of the population.

Figure 3-7 Summary of Comments on Families





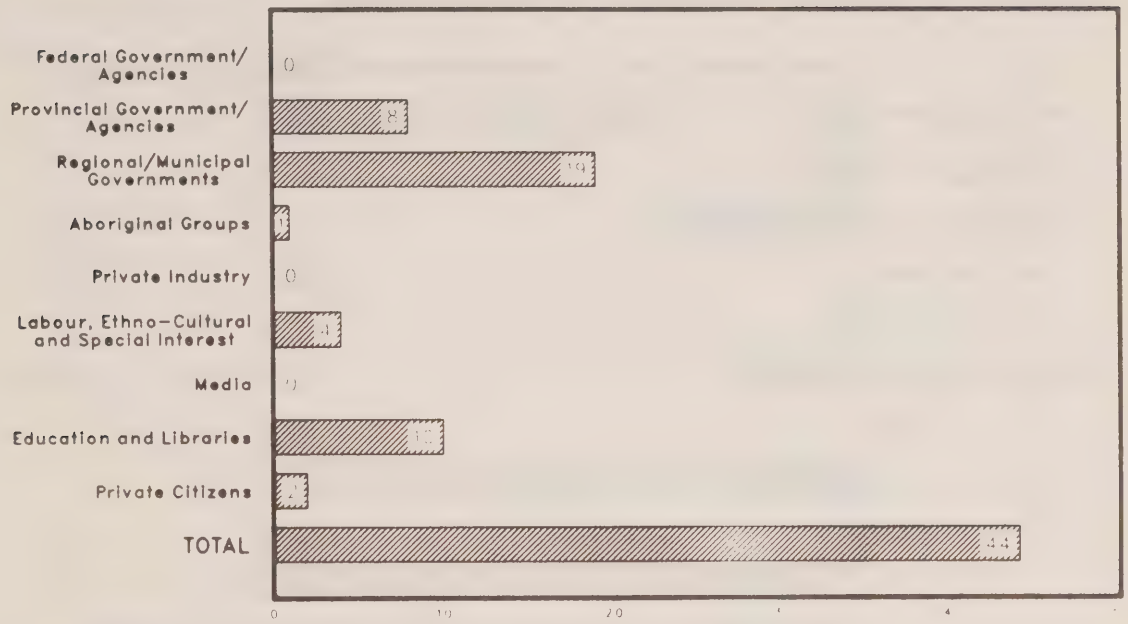


Percentage of Total Comments 4.5%

The majority of comments on families were in favor of adding questions to the database (30%) or modifying existing questions (50%) to better identify family structure. In particular, three subject areas were addressed: joint custody children, consensual unions, and support networks for the elderly.

The largest single issue identified concerned the enumeration of joint custody children. Of the 44 comments received, 39% addressed collections issues - the residence under which the subject children should be enumerated. Forty-eight percent of the comments indicated that a specific question on joint custody children should be added to the census.

Figure 3-8 Distribution of Comments on Joint Custody



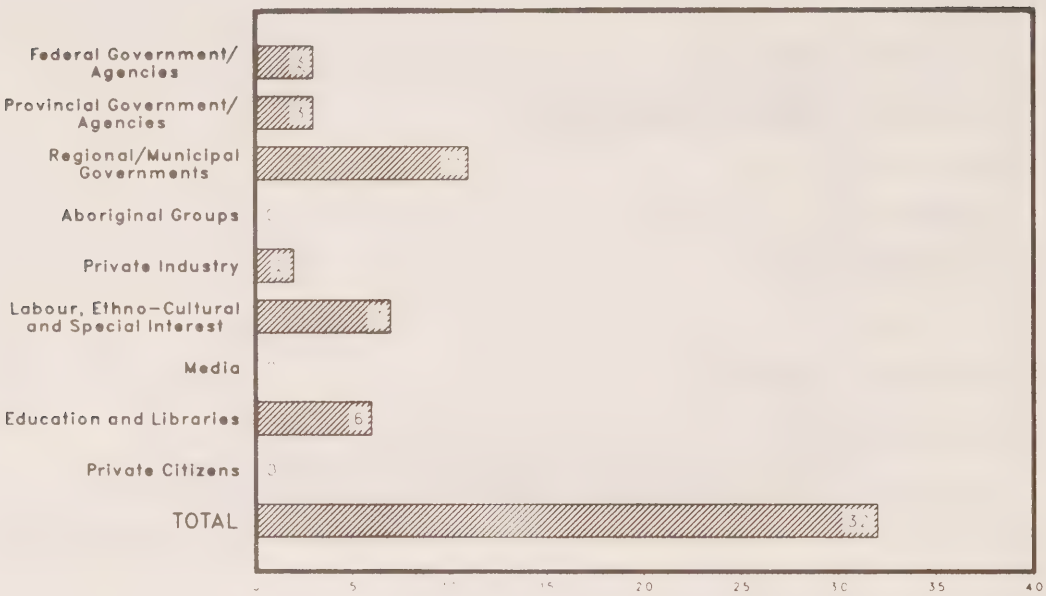
Although comments addressing joint custody of children were received from all parts of the country, Toronto and surrounding area provided 39% of all comments, most of which were made by regional and municipal governments. The remainder of the comments were distributed fairly evenly throughout the country regardless of the size of the reporting area, i.e., St. John's reported five comments, Montreal three comments and Vancouver, one comment.

Comments were received from three provincial governments: Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Quebec. Special interest group representations came from the National Action Committee on the Status of Women, submitted from St. John's; and Woman's Place from Ottawa. Both the teaching and library components of the University of Calgary commented on joint custody.

Joint custody should be addressed in the 1991 Census because it will be a key issue for the 1990s and, as noted by the Regional Municipality of Waterloo, data are required to monitor this growing trend and to effectively plan for child services.

Of the 32 comments on the option of expanding the families concept to include a wider range of consensual unions, the majority were overwhelmingly in favor of this approach (94%).

Figure 3-9 Distribution of Comments on Consensual Unions



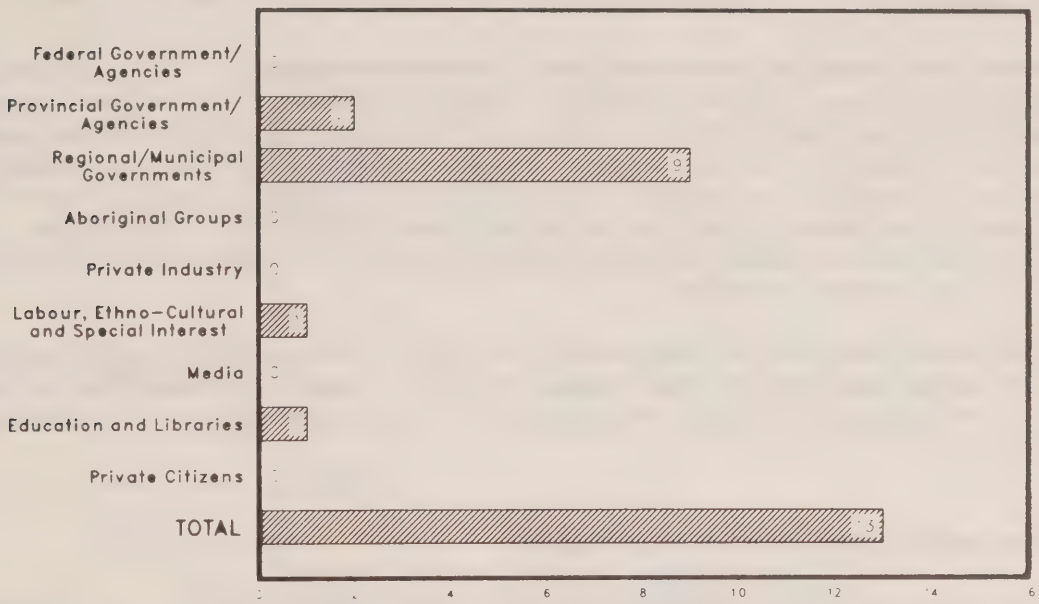
As with joint custody, most of the interest in consensual unions was based in Ontario (50%). Federal government interest was expressed by Status of Women Canada and DRIE who indicated they would like to see the families concept expanded to include a wider range of unions. Among the other participants who supported expanding the concept were groups concerned with women's issues, statistical agencies, regional and municipal governments, and the Yukon Department of Education.

Reasons given for expanding the database to cover a wider range of consensual unions included: to provide better economic data; the current lack of data on homosexual living arrangements; to identify multiple families sharing households; and to identify new types of consensual unions.

The issue of consensual unions is also addressed under the topic of Basic Demography.

Of the 13 comments received on the subject of support networks for the elderly, 12 were in favor of adding questions to address these concerns.

Figure 3-10 Distribution of Comments on Support Networks for the Elderly



While the greatest support for including data on support networks for the elderly came primarily from southern Ontario, interest in this subject was also expressed in Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Quebec and British Columbia. Comments from Ontario came from the regional and municipal level (City of Toronto, Metro Toronto, Oxford, Peel, Hamilton-Wentworth). The Nova Scotia Department of Education supported collection of these data as did the National Action Committee on the Status of Women, and the Canadian Sociology and Anthropology Association.

Reasons given for collection of the data were based on the need for greater information on the social and economic condition of the elderly population. As indicated by the Regional Municipalities of Hamilton-Wentworth and Peel, as the population ages, information will be needed to determine the requirement for in-home care services, and formal and informal levels of support. Such information on the availability, size, and composition of extra-conjugal, or extra-household and kin networks is essential for social planners and for all levels of government.

The groups identified in the Census Content Guide Book as most likely to benefit from changes to the families variables were the groups who commented most frequently on the topic - governments, education and libraries. The general support for changing families data to better reflect the present living arrangements of the Canadian population was unquestionably strong. The census needs to reflect the current nature of the bonds and relationships in Canadian families. As well, families are changing in Canada, and the census should provide insight into the new and evolving types of arrangements. Of special interest are the issues of joint custody, consensual unions and support networks for the elderly. Although a disproportionate number of comments were received from Ontario regional and municipal governments, solid support for changes was noted from all regions of the country and from a wide diversity of groups.

See also General (Section 3.2), Basic Demography (Section 3.6), Households (Section 3.5) and New Topics (Section 3.7).

Recommendation

1. Because they received strong support from participants in the consultation process, the issues of joint custody children, consensual unions and support networks for the elderly should be addressed. Joint custody and consensual unions could be covered in the 1991 Census through modification of existing questions. Because information on support networks for the elderly would require the addition of variables, it may be better addressed in a post-censal survey. The question on date of birth and relationship to person 1 could serve as filters to identify the elderly population.

   Should these issues not be addressed, the terms "census family" and "economic family" as defined by Statistics Canada may fail to accurately identify the basic social and economic living arrangements of the population in the 1990s and beyond.

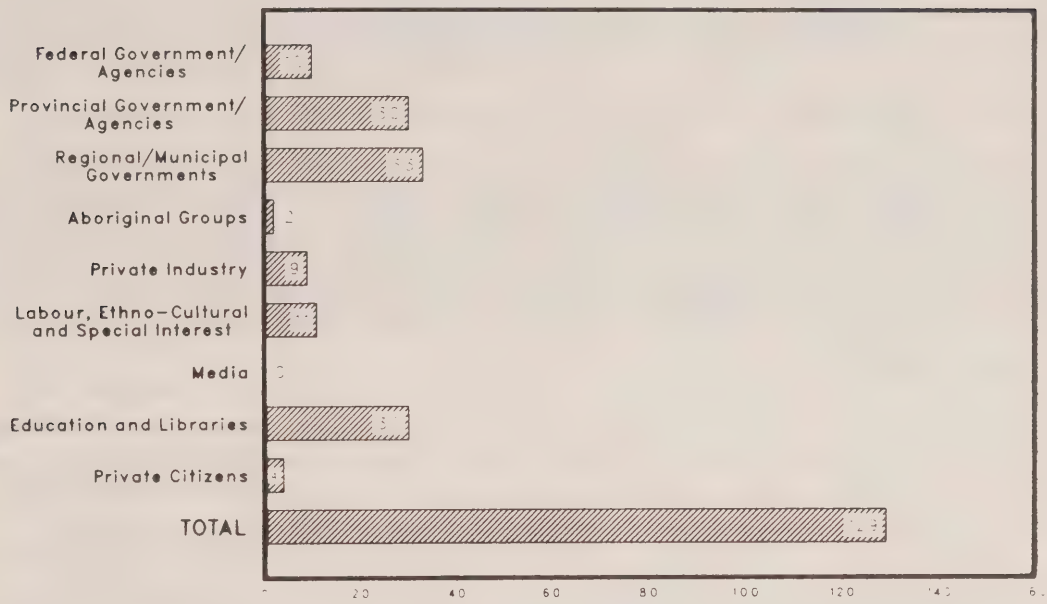
3.6 Basic Demography (Age, Sex, Marital Status)

Questions on these three characteristics have always been asked in the Canadian census and they are standard census questions throughout the world. Because they are traditional, it was very unlikely that there would be controversy about them, except in the case of marital status.

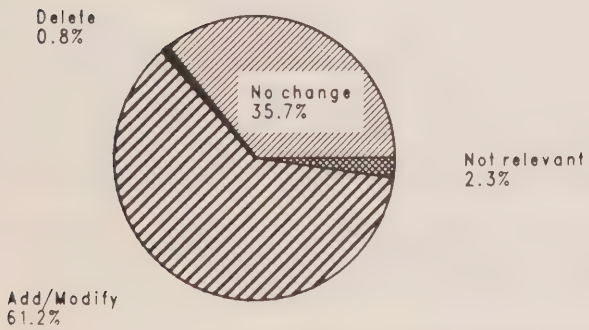
On the 1981 questionnaire, persons in common-law relationships were asked to indicate their true civil status - that is, to mark the box labelled "Single." However, since these couples are, for all practical purposes, now considered married, they were placed in the "Now Married" category when the questionnaires were processed. The existence of a de facto union is determined on the basis of the answers given to the question on the relationship to person 1.

While age was not a controversial subject, participants used it to launch a discussion on the aging of the population, its implications for Canadian society, and the need for data.

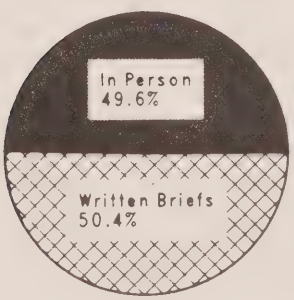
Figure 3-11 Summary of Comments on Basic Demography



Type of Comment



Source of the Comments



Percentage of Total Comments 3.5%

An equal number of comments were made orally and in briefs. The comments came from a wide range of sources: provincial, regional and municipal governments and educational institutions and libraries made roughly the same number of comments.

Fifteen comments made by the provinces, researchers and regional governments involved the recommendation that the basic demographic questions be retained for the next census. The uses for which these organizations need data (for example, examination of the socio-economic situation of women and the role of women, provincial policy planning and determination of housing needs) were pointed out.

With respect to marital status, there were comments that these data are used to determine the legal status of aboriginal people, to identify groups with special needs and to study the number and distribution of single parents according to their age and the age of their children. However, two comments made by researchers indicated reservations regarding this question: "It may be an outmoded concept" and "It may be incorrectly interpreted by users and respondents." One individual suggested that the question not be asked.

Forty-six comments, or 34% of those bearing on the basic demographic variables, indicated that the census should distinguish between legal unions and consensual or de facto unions, and should make this distinction clear in the question on marital status. The main participants making these comments were provincial governments (7 of them), regional and municipal governments, libraries, community-services organizations, Status of Women Canada, the Association des démographiques du Québec, and researchers such as Monica Boyd, Chairperson, Advisory Committee on Social Conditions, and T.R. Balakrishnan of the University of Western Ontario. These participants pointed out that there were notable differences between legal unions and de facto unions, that behaviour was different in the two cases, and that this information would be useful for planning and for measurement of trends.

Most of the participants did not indicate what form the change should take. A few suggested that a box be added to the question on current marital status, or that "Other, specify" be added. Some said that they wanted <u>two</u> variables, the person's de facto marital status as well as legal status. There were two comments to the effect that the public might not react favourably to such a question. Another two comments (these from provinces) pointed out the difficulty in defining the term "de facto marriage" and raised the possibility that some people might conclude that their relationship was not a "marriage." Finally, in two comments, no need was seen for establishing a distinction, either because "de facto" marriages are now similar to "legal" marriages or because "you're either (legally) married, or you're not." The Bureau de la Statistique du Québec added a comment regarding working; it said that the terms "union de fait" (de facto union) or "union libre" (consensual union) should be used instead of "marié de droit commun" (common-law marriage).

For further information on this question, see Families (Section 3.5).

Twenty-nine comments dealt with the elderly and the need for more data on that group. In some cases, it was simply pointed out that this subject would be a priority in the 1990s. However, in a number of cases, it was specified which data would be needed and why. Information was requested most frequently on the identity of the individuals taking care of the elderly (family members or not), the characteristics of these care-providers and the income, support networks and marital status of elderly persons.

These data will be needed for planning housing, transportation, services, community facilities and medical care.

Examples of organizations that expressed these needs are: (at the federal level) the Department of Veterans Affairs, Status of Women Canada, and Supply and Services; (at the provincial level) the Ministère des Affaires municipales du Québec and the Prince Edward Island Ministry of Finance; the District of Victoria in British Columbia and the Canadian Association of the Deaf.

Given the large number of variables requested and the nature of the questions involved, it does not appear that questions on this subject can be added to a census questionnaire. However, most needs could be met if the answers to the age question were used as a filter for one or more post-censal surveys. This technique would also have the advantage of avoiding a problem raised by one of the participants - namely, the fact that it can be difficult to obtain information from elderly persons because they are often confused and have trouble remembering.

For further information, see Families (Section 3.5), and New Census Topics (Section 3.17).

Recommendations

1. Retain the age and sex questions.

2. Given the near unanimity of participants on the need to establish a distinction between "legal" marriages and "de facto" marriages, this information should be added to the 1991 census. Tests should be done to see whether it would be better to have two boxes (one labelled "de facto marriage," the other "legal marriage") for marital status, or to ask only for "legal" marital status and deduce de facto unions from the relationship to Person 1.

3. Use age as a filter for post-censal surveys on the health of the elderly and their need for support and services.

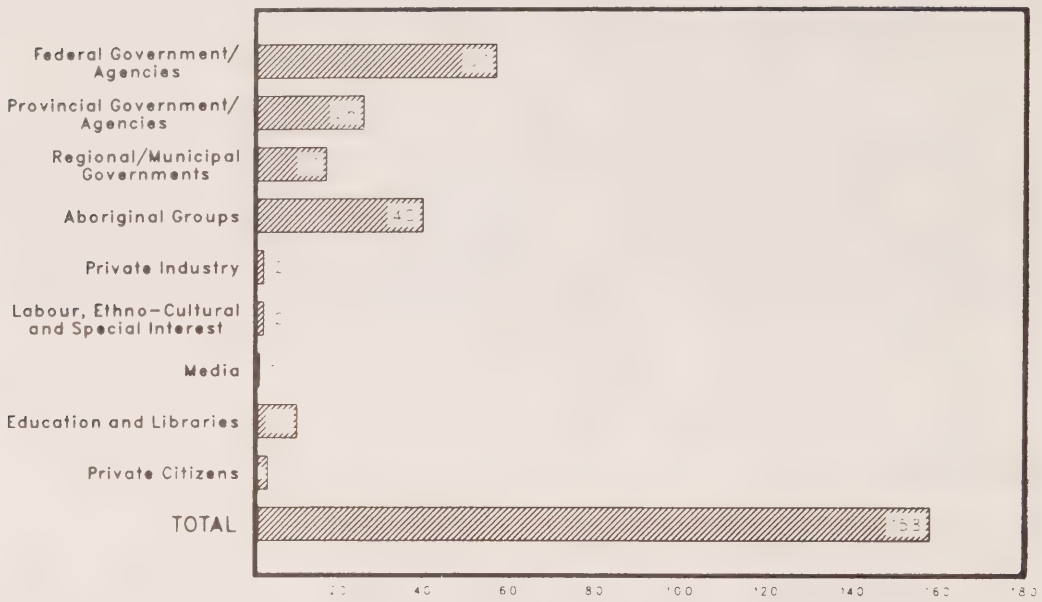
3.7 Aboriginal

In the 1986 Census a new question on aboriginal identity (Question 7) was included for enumeration of the four main aboriginal groups i.e., the Inuit, status Indians, non-status Indians and Metis. It was collected on a 100% basis.

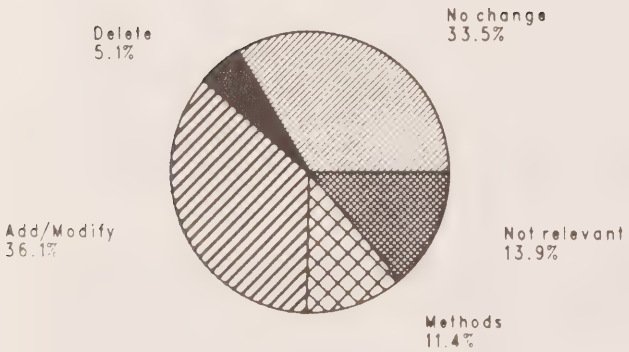
The aboriginal identity question was intended to provide a comprehensive database of statistical information on the native population. However, because of the refusal of some Indian communities to participate in the census, and the response problems that were detected in the data that were collected, Statistics Canada decided not to publish officially the results of the new question. Information on the aboriginal population will, nonetheless, be available from the 1986 Census, derived from the results of the ethnic origin question collected from the 20% sample.

During the course of the consultations this topic did not generate a great deal of discussion. Very few native groups (only 1.6% of the total participation) attended the meetings or submitted briefs; however, this may been due to the fact that the data from 1986 were not yet available. In addition, most of the other participants did not seem to regard this as a priority issue; they may not have been aware of the requirements for, and uses of, these data.

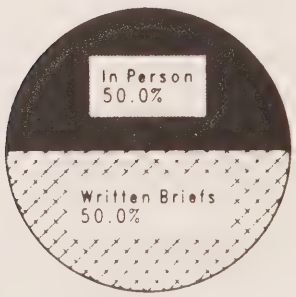
Figure 3-12 Summary of Comments on Aboriginal



Type of Comment



Source of the Comments



Percentage of Total Comments 4.3%

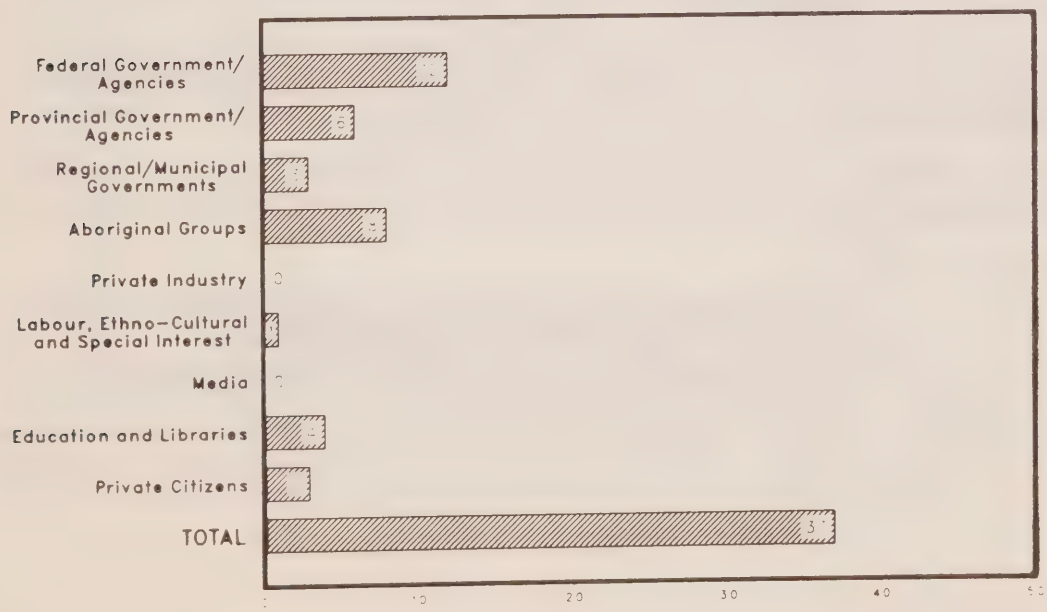
As Figure 3-12 shows, most of the comments on this topic came from representatives of the federal government and from native groups. Of the 57 comments from the federal government, almost half (28) were made in an extensive brief from Indian and Northern Affairs Canada (INAC), a department which has a policy interest in these data. In essence, INAC supports the inclusion in the 1991 Census of a "well designed and carefully pretested" version of Question 7, with greater emphasis on legal status rather than self-identification. For the purposes of its program delivery and evaluation, INAC is mainly concerned with the Inuit and status Indians, both on and off reserves.

Other federal departments such as Employment and Immigration Canada, the Canadian Human Rights Commission, and provincial and local governments are interested in aboriginal data because natives are one of the target groups named by Employment Equity legislation.

No clear consensus emerged from the comments (40) from aboriginal groups. Both the proposal of a separate questionnaire for the Indian population on reserves, and the suggestion of a post-censal survey of natives, met with a mixed reception from these participants. Two comments supported a post-censal survey, with none against. For a separate questionnaire, two were in favour, and five against. There was some support (3 recommendations) for including band, tribe or nation under aboriginal identity.

Among the other groups that participated in the consultations, there was not much demand for aboriginal data. When the subjects were raised, participants expressed interest in the suggestions for post-censal surveys or separate questionnaires. A number of participants suggested that Statistics Canada would need the cooperation and participation of the native community in order to develop a new and improved question on aboriginal identity.

Figure 3-13 Distribution of Comments on a Separate Questionnaire or Post-Censal Survey

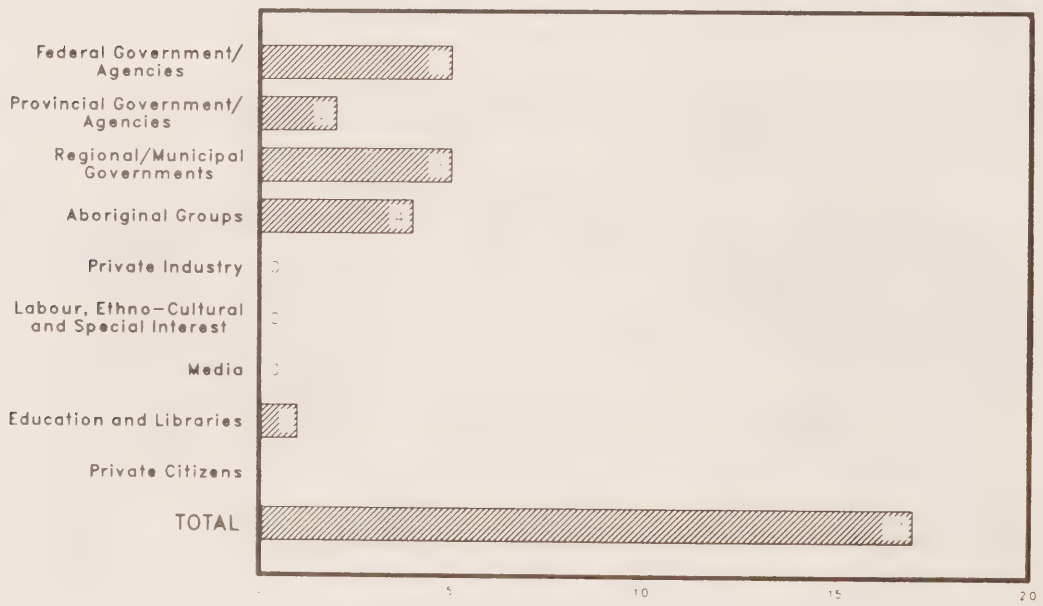


As stated above, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada has urged that an improved version of Question 7 be included in the 1991 Census. INAC is a federal department that has a policy interest in the census, and it has made it clear that it needs these data for the administration of its programs. Nevertheless, the experience of the 1986 Census and the results of the consultations suggest that Question 7 should not be repeated in 1991.

For its part, the Office of Aboriginal Constitutional Affairs (OACA) of the Prime Minister's Office has stressed, in a brief that made no reference to legal status, "it is important that Statistics Canada maintain a strong interest in the aboriginal sector," and "a database of on- and off-reserve populations is required for the aboriginal policy sector."

In 1981 and 1986 the data gathered by the ethnicity question were used to provide information on the native population. This approach was discussed during the consultations.

Figure 3-14 Distribution of Comments on Including Aboriginal Identity under Ethnic Origin



Eleven of these comments supported continuing with this methodology in 1991, and six were opposed. It should be noted that this approach is not favoured by the native population. In the consultations two of the aboriginal comments favoured it. One was strongly opposed.

In January 1988, in Modular Test 2 Statistics Canada will be testing modifications to the ethnic origin topic, including one that deals with self-identification and allows for the identification of legal status as well as tribe, nation and band. The results of this test will be used to evaluate the validity of this approach.

An alternative approach for the development of an improved aboriginal identity question for 1991 would be extensive consultations with national and provincial native groups. However, given the small amount of time remaining for the testing, development, and approval of content for 1991, this approach is not viable. Nonetheless, Statistics Canada should make every effort to keep the lines of communication open for future censuses and surveys.

Although it is recommended that the 1991 Census use the 20% sample ethnic origin question to collect data on the aboriginal population, it is recognized that the 1986 formulation does not include legal status. The results of Modular Test II, and the enhanced version of the question, are at this point unknown. It may be that while information would be available on North American Indians, it would not be broken out by status under the Indian Act. This information gap would affect programs administered under the Indian Act. All other legislative requirements, such as Employment Equity, would not be affected.

Should this situation arise, it may be possible to use the 1991 question on ethnic origin as a screening device to locate the native population; Statistics Canada and Indian Affairs could cooperate in the development and implementation of a post-censal survey.

Recommendations

1. The separate question on aboriginal identity should be dropped from the census.

2. Aboriginal identity should be included as part of the ethnic origin question. The results of Modular Test 2 should be evaluated to see whether the question can be enhanced to include legal status, as well as band, tribe or nation.

3. Should in prove impossible to collect information on legal status in the 1991 Census, efforts should be made to develop and implement a post-censal survey.

3.8 Housing and Shelter Costs

Census questions on housing and shelter costs provide information on the extent and composition of the housing stock. The inclusion of this topic in the census permits users to cross-classify housing data with other socio-economic variables to develop profiles of target groups such as lone-parent families, visible minorities, and natives. Census housing data are available for relatively small geographic areas.

The census housing and shelter costs topic includes the following variables which have appeared in recent censuses: tenure, structural type of dwelling, reason for unoccupied dwelling, indicators of dwelling unsuitability, period of construction, length of occupancy, number of rooms in dwelling, number of bathrooms in dwelling, heating equipment, heating fuel (dwelling), heating fuel (water), condition of dwelling, dwelling value, condominium status, and the variable group, shelter costs.

During the consultations widely divergent opinions were expressed on the topic of housing and shelter costs data. They ranged from statements that the data are indispensable to requests that they be deleted from the census entirely. The only area where a consensus was reached was on the structural type of dwelling variable; participants stressed that they need reliable data, that are coded by trained census representatives, and are not on cost-recovery. However, there was no agreement on the number and type of categories that should be included in this variable.

Many users felt that some, or all, of the housing and shelter costs variables were subjective and unreliable, and consequently should be dropped from the census. On the other hand, there was very little agreement on just what these were.

Figure 3-15 Summary of Comments on Housing and Shelter Costs

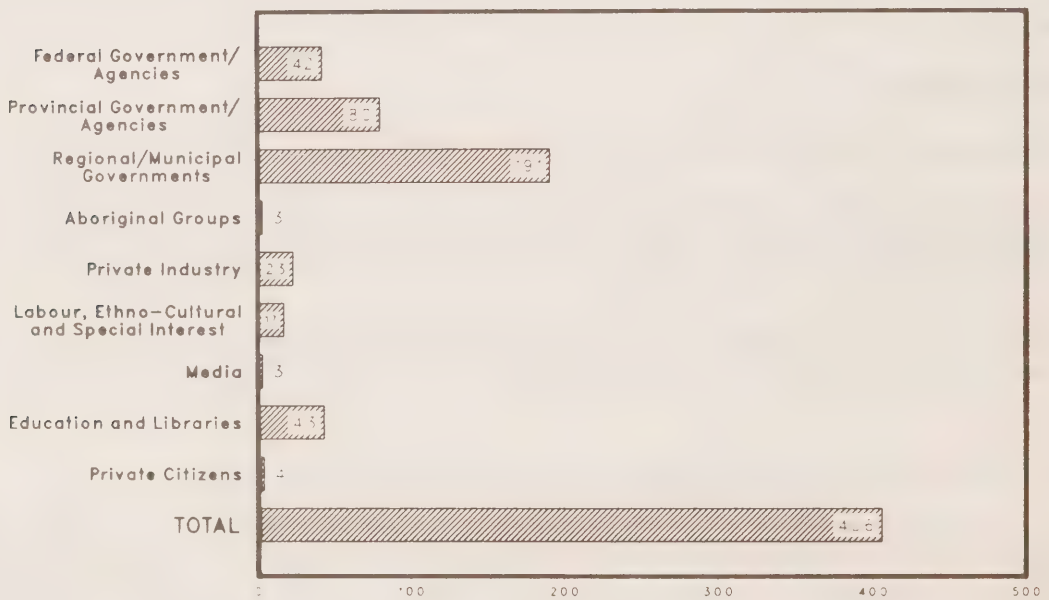
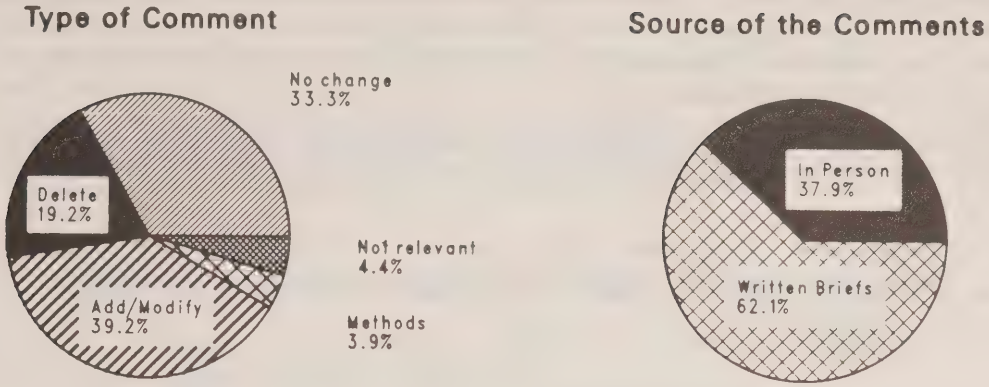


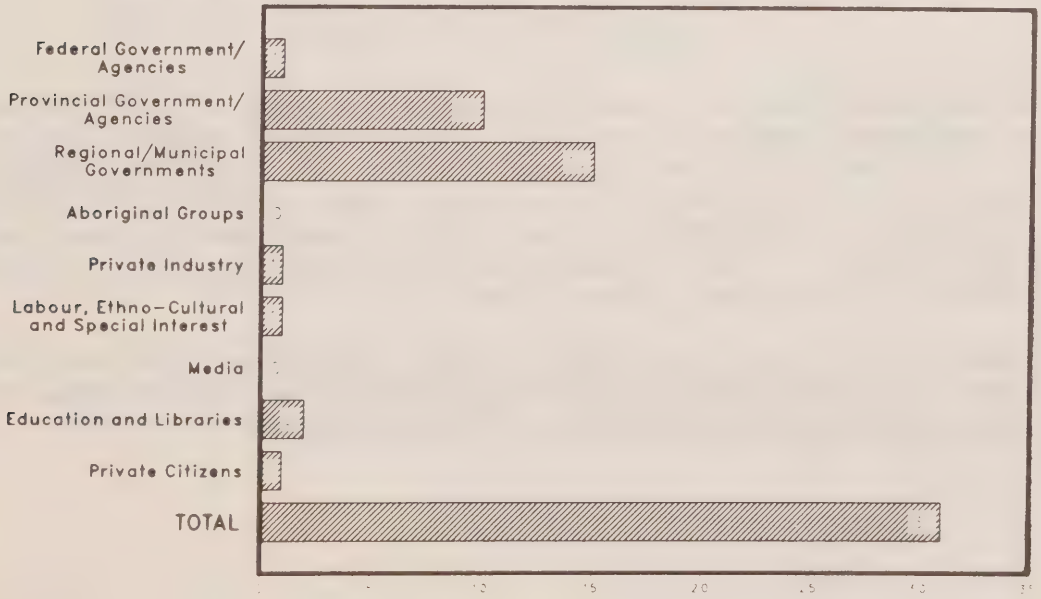
Figure 3-15 (Concluded)



Percentage of Total Comments 11.1%

As Figure 3-15 shows, close to 20% (78) of the comments recommended deleting some, or all, of this topic. A number of participants suggested using administrative records as a substitute for census housing data. Here again, however, there was no consensus. It was, however, evident that housing administrative records are not consistent from province to province. This inconsistency would impair their use as the basis of a national database on housing.

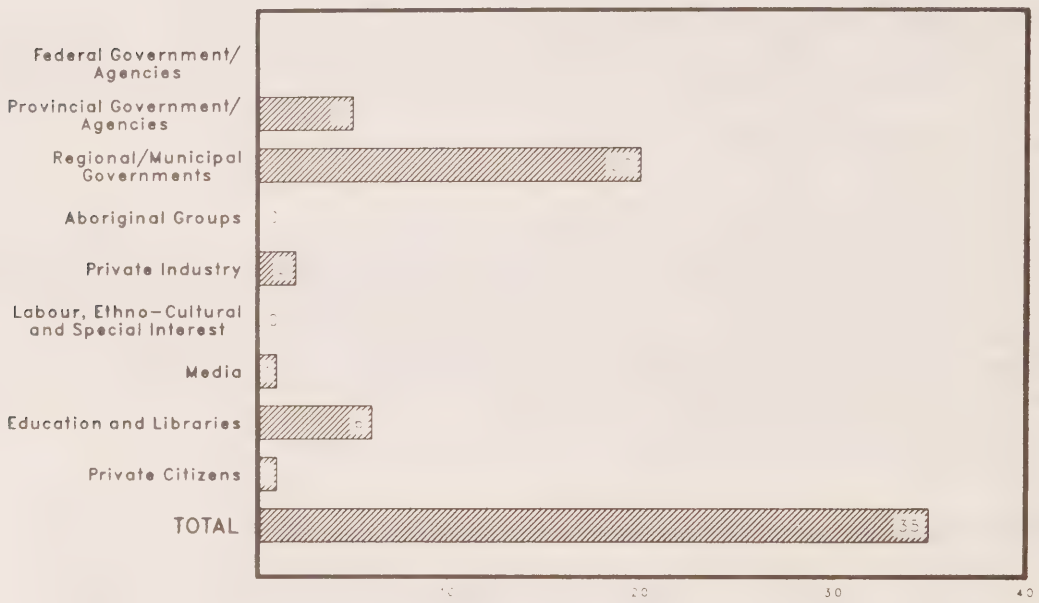
Figure 3-16 Distribution of Comments on Administrative Records



Of the 31 comments on using administrative records as a substitute, 12 supported using them in place of census housing data, and 12 were opposed. The rest simply made mention of them. Nor was there any pattern evident in the support or opposition. For example, three provincial government representatives were in favour, five against. Similarly, six municipal or regional government participants were in favour, five opposed.

Administrative records were proposed as substitutes for several variables. These included value of dwelling, period of construction, tenure and structural type.

Figure 3-17 Distribution of Comments on Unreliability of Housing and Shelter Costs Data



As mentioned above, there was considerable feeling that parts, or all, of the housing data are subjective or otherwise unreliable. Almost all of the variables were at one time or other during the consultations described as "soft," "subjective" or "unreliable": condition of dwelling (20 comments), value of dwelling (6), structural type (6), shelter costs (3), period of construction (2), condominium status, heating equipment, number of rooms, number of bathrooms, indicators of dwelling unsuitability, and housing data in general (1 each).

It is notable that no federal participants dismissed housing and shelter data and, in fact, several federal departments and agencies are among the strongest supporters of this topic. According to Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC),

> Although the main purpose of the Census is to provide small area data, it is also utilized to provide benchmark cross-sectional analyses to establish fundamental relations between socio-economic variables and how they change over time (e.g., shelter cost-to-income ratios) as well as to calibrate inter-censal estimates derived from smaller sample surveys... CMHC uses housing data to develop new policies and programs, to deliver and establish the effects of existing programs as well as in the management and disposition of its real estate portfolio.

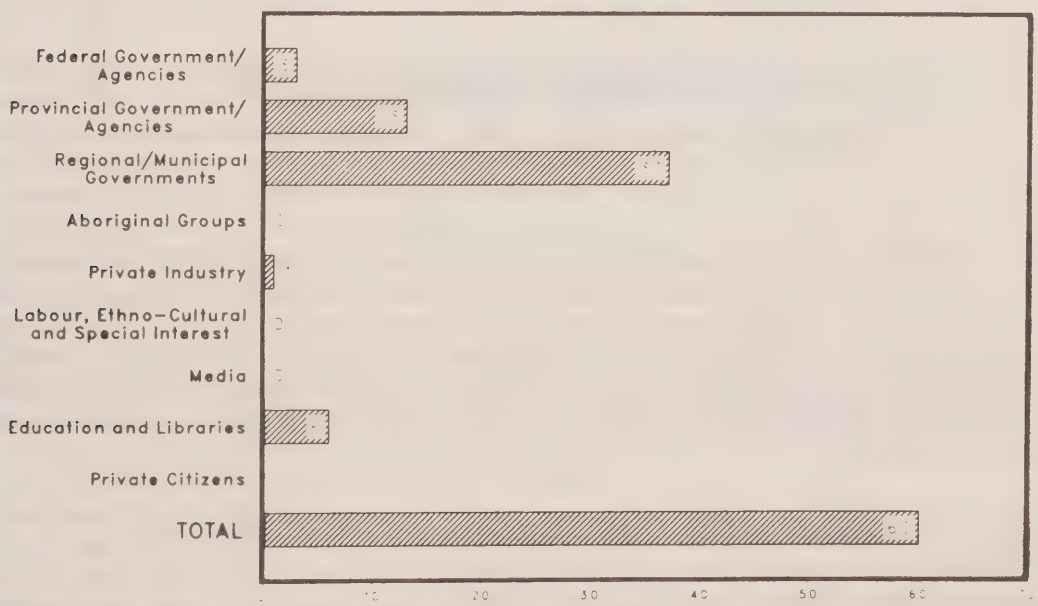
As described in CMHC's brief, the Corporation uses census housing data to monitor housing quality and markets, and as the main resource for basic research.

Indian and Northern Affairs Canada (INAC) is another department that makes extensive use of census housing information:

> Although it is recognized that the Census does not provide a single ideal measure of housing quality, at the present time it is INAC's only comprehensive source of appropriate information.

As stated above, the structural type of dwelling variable received a great deal of attention during the consultations, and there was strong support for its retention in 1991.

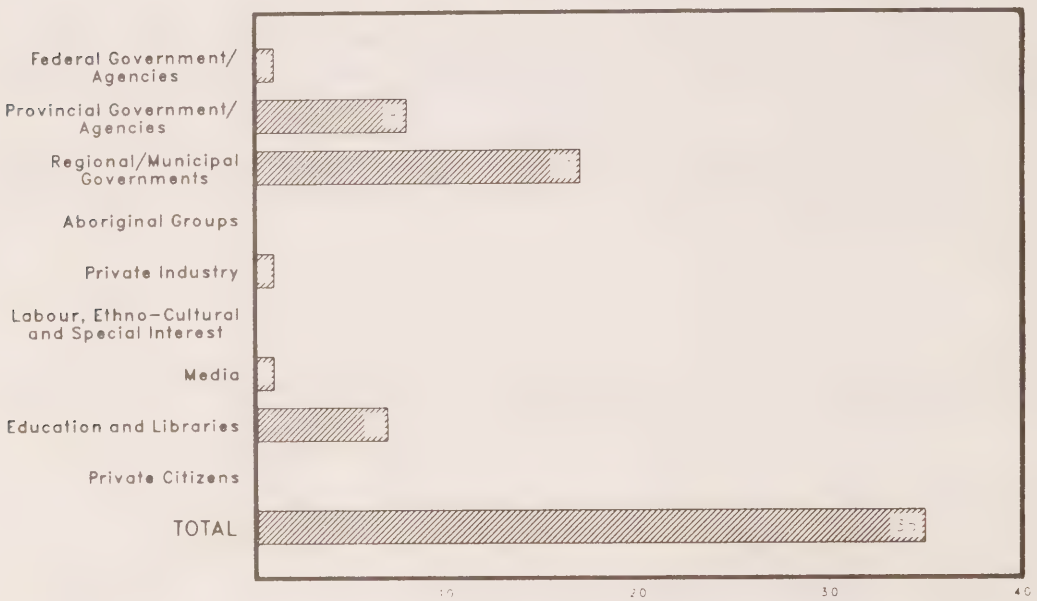
Figure 3-18 Distribution of Comments on Structural Type of Dwelling



Fifteen comments suggested returning to the 1976 version of the variable with nine, enumerator-coded categories. Four comments proposed revised categories, and eight specifically opposed the 1986 cost-recovery policy. No participants supported cost-recovery for structural type.

There was also considerable agreement that the tenure question be adapted to include cooperatives, and that the information on condominiums be expanded. Most of the comments supported these ideas; one was opposed on the grounds that it is subjective. Moreover, in some regions of the country such new types of housing were not felt to be an issue.

Figure 3-19 Distribution of Comments on Tenure, Cooperatives and Condominiums

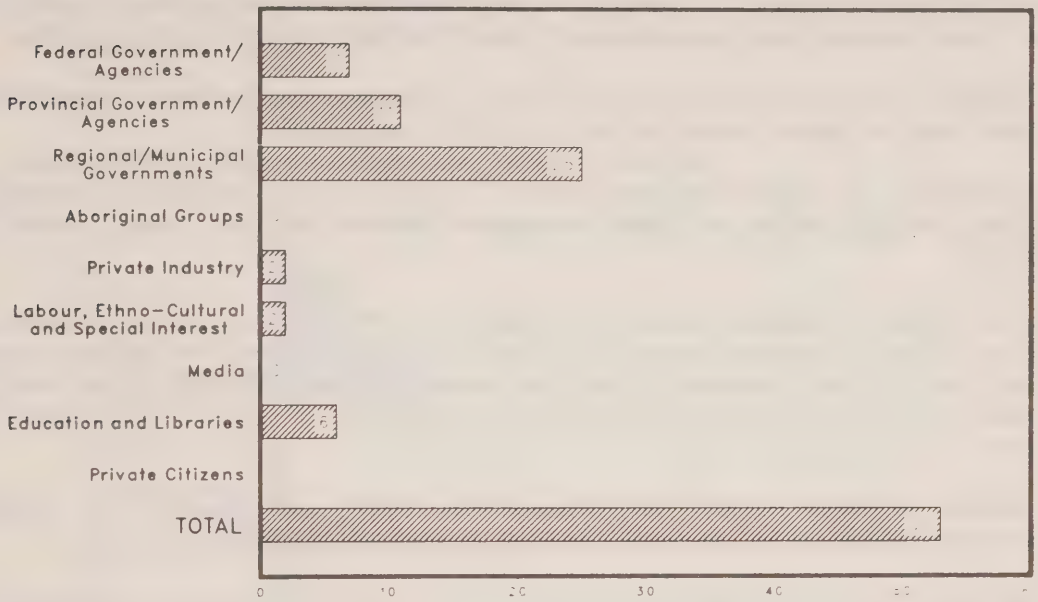


Besides structural type, condominium status and tenure, there was some agreement on what will be the housing issues of the next decade and beyond. Seven comments cited housing for the elderly, and another seven mentioned housing for the disabled. All stressed that with the aging of the population, housing would have to be adapted for elderly people and persons with disabilities, so that they could retain their independence and dignity, and not have to live in institutions, nursing homes or other collective dwellings.

For more information on the elderly, see Basic Demography, Health, Families and New Topics.

A substantial number of participants felt that the dwelling value and dwelling condition variables were not gathering reliable information.

Figure 3-20 Distribution of Comments on Value of Dwelling and Condition of Dwelling



Of these, eleven expressed some support for dwelling condition, and twenty-two did not. As for value of dwelling, eight thought it should be retained, and another eight suggested it be dropped.

There was division of opinion, as well, on the other housing and shelter costs variables. For example, of nine comments on reason for unoccupied dwelling, eight supported it, one was against. Out of five comments on indicators of dwelling unsuitability, three were opposed. Similarly, for period of construction, seven in favour, five against; heating equipment (respectively, 4 and 5), heating fuel (dwelling), 6 and 7, and heating fuel (water), 8 and 7. Only in the case of the for reason for unoccupied dwelling variable was there a majority supporting its retention (8 to 1).

Finally, a number of participants called for new variables, or for the reinstatement of old ones. Seventeen comments proposed the addition of questions on ownership of automobiles, vacation homes, cable systems and antennas, and other household facilities. Seventeen comments suggested a question on past renovations, in some cases specifically to replace need for repairs.

Although many participants questioned the reliability of some current census housing data, most felt that the housing topic was an essential part of the Canadian census, especially since no reliable alternative exists. They spoke about the need to cross-classify housing information such as structural type and shelter costs to other social, economic and demographic variables. In addition, they emphasized that sample surveys could not provide reliable data for small geographic areas. As one provincial government brief put it, "Housing information is important for effective policy planning at the provincial level."

Recommendations

1. The housing and shelter costs topic should be retained in the 1991 Census.

2. The reliability and data quality of all current housing and shelter costs variables, in particular value of dwelling and condition of dwelling should be investigated.

3. The feasibility of deleting unreliable housing variables and replacing them with new questions, or topics should be discussed with major users.

4. The possibility of collecting some census housing variables such as dwelling condition, dwelling value, and need for repairs through sample surveys should be examined.

5. Structural type of dwelling should be included in the 1991 census. It should be coded by trained enumerators and the output should be part of the regular census program, not on cost recovery. The nine categories used in 1981 should be re-examined to see if they could be improved and simplified. If not, they should be retained.

6. The tenure variable should be retained in 1991 and adapted to include cooperatives. Information on condominiums should be expanded.

7. The feasibility of adding questions, to either the census or surveys, on the special housing needs of elderly or disabled persons should be investigated.

3.9 Ethno-Cultural

The census questions dealing with ethno-cultural topics provide information on the cultural, ethnic and religious diversity of the Canadian population. The ethnicity questions ask respondents to indicate to which ethnic or cultural group they or their ancestors belong. Multiple answers are retained.

The place of birth question asks respondents to indicate place of birth as "In Canada" or "Out of Canada" according to the current geo-political boundaries. One answer only is retained. When combined with other social and economic data, the ethnic origin variable reflects the adjustment and integration of the immigrant population to Canadian society.

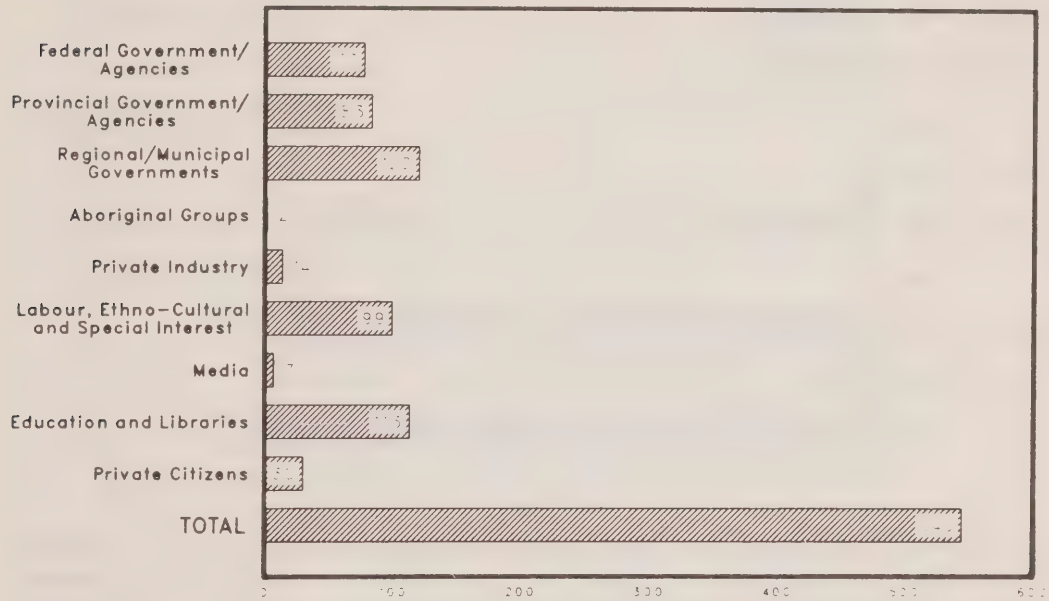
The citizenship question asks respondents to indicate the citizenship category (or categories) which apply. Multiple responses are retained.

The year of immigration question is answered by those who have immigrated to Canada. Respondents who are citizens of Canada by birth do not answer this question. One answer is retained.

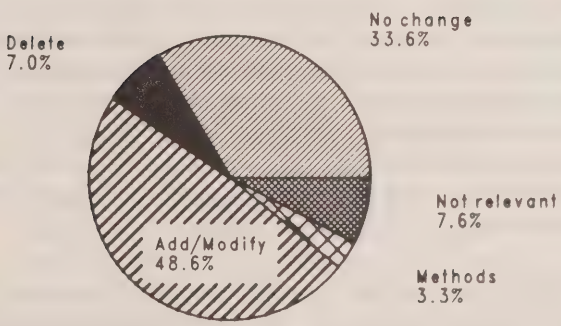
The religion question, a traditional decennial census question not included in the 1986 Census, asks respondents to indicate their religious affiliation. One answer only is retained.

Most of the comments received from participants supported the objectives of ethno-cultural data. Among the uses of the data stated by participants were: fulfilling legislative requirements, clarifying many outstanding issues relative to the immigration process, monitoring the adjustment of immigrants to Canada and their acceptance by Canadians, developing multilingual library collections and services, and comparing relative labour force situations for target groups.

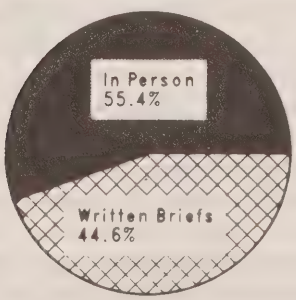
Figure 3-21 Summary of Comments on Ethno-Cultural



Type of Comment



Source of the Comments



Percentage of Total Comments 14.9%*

* The largest single group of comments.

The largest single sub-issue was the ethnic origin variable which received 216 comments. Of these, 56% were in favour of some change or modification.

Figure 3-22 Distribution of Comments on Ethnic Origin



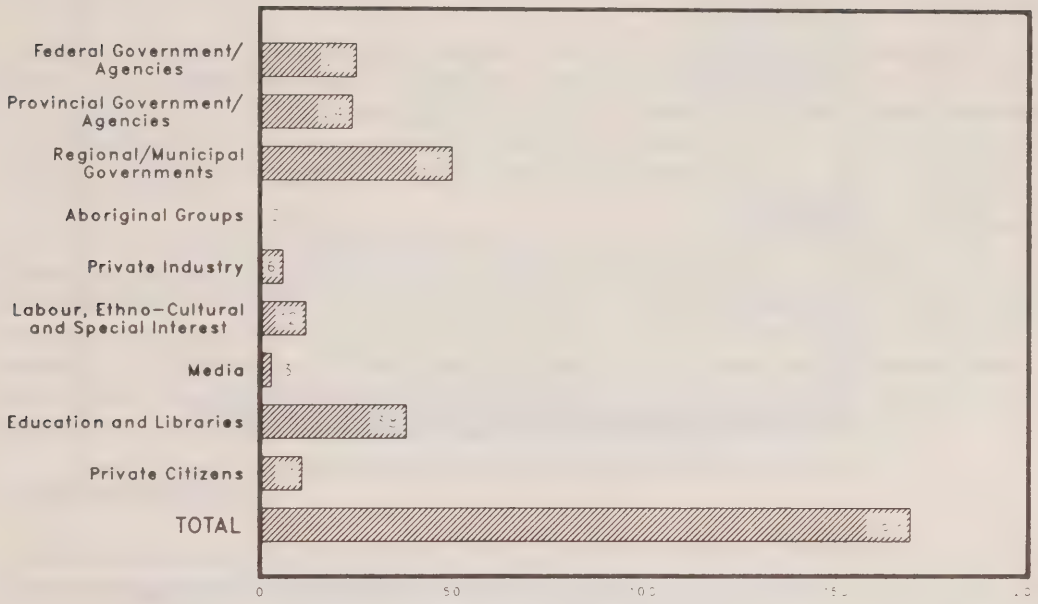
Although comments were received nationally, the majority came from Ottawa (32%) and Toronto (29%). Together, 61% of all ethnic origin comments originated from these areas. The next single largest concentration was Montreal with 7% of total comments. The remaining range was from 0.5 to 4.2% of comments.

Major sub-issues under ethnic origin were "ancestry - self-identification," which was the subject of 30 comments, and 26 comments relating to the inclusion/deletion of specific ethnic groups. Eighty-seven percent of the comments on ancestry or self-identification indicated the ethnic origin variable should be changed. However, the direction for change was divided into three distinct categories. Eleven of the comments noted the ambiguity of the present question without proposing a solution. Twelve comments stated the variable should reflect self-perception and seven comments indicated that the variable should focus on ancestry alone.

Of the 26 comments received on including or deleting specific ethnic categories, seven advocated the inclusion of "Canadian" as a mark box. Another seven addressed the incorporation of "Black" in the 1986 Census: one was in favour of its inclusion but noted it missed nationality; three stated that "Black" was ill-defined; and three more said that it is not an ethnic category.

The next largest concentration of comments was directed at the visible minority issue - 169 comments were received.

Figure 3-23 Distribution of Comments on Visible Minorities



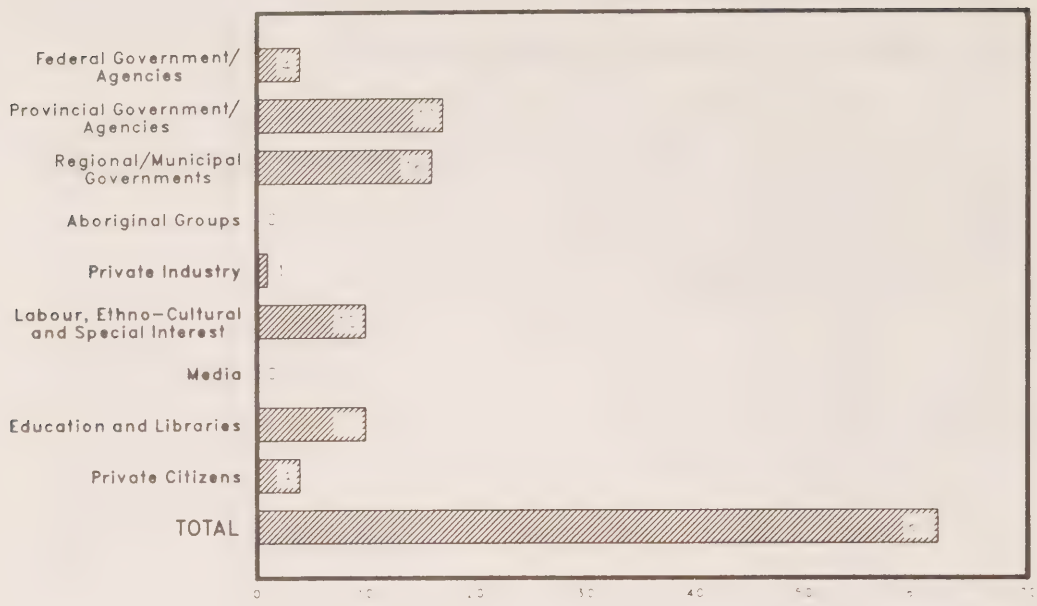
Seventy-three (42%) of the comments were not in favour of including a visible minorities question, 81 (46%) were in favour of adding/modifying to accommodate this issue. Of the 81 comments in favour of addressing the issue directly, 23 were explicit in recommending that a specific question should be implemented. The remaining comments indicated that data on visible minority were required. Those comments suggesting that these data should be derived were categorized as not favouring a distinct visible minorities question.

Of the comments received in favour of a distinct visible minorities variable, 36% were from Toronto (61), and 25% were from Ottawa (42). The remainder came from throughout the country. Ottawa (19%), Toronto (19%) and Moncton (15%) had the largest concentration of comments rejecting the inclusion of a visible minorities variable. The remaining comments were distributed on a fairly even national basis.

The Committee of Planning and Coordinating Organizations suggested that data on visible minorities are needed for the planning of responses to social discrimination as well as in the development of responsive services to minority groups. Those opposed to including the variable felt the issue was too sensitive; among other reasons they said that it might make people feel uneasy and singled out. Others cited the difficulty of the concept in general.

Closely related to the topic of visible minorities was the issue of race which received 62 of the total ethno-cultural comments.

Figure 3-24 Distribution of Comments on Race



Of the total race comments, 43 (69%) were in favour of adding/modifying to accommodate the issue, 14 (23%) of comments recommended no change.

Those comments favouring an addition or modification of a race variable to the 1991 Census often indicated a need to distinguish between ethnicity and race. As suggested by a professor of sociology from the University of Western Ontario, ethnicity is complicated enough even without the inclusion of race.

There were 80 comments made on the subject of religion.

Figure 3-25 Distribution of Comments on Religion



Since "no change" means retaining the religion question in the decennial census, the total number of comments favouring the inclusion of a religion question on the 1991 Census was 67 (80%) - 36 no change and 31 add/modify. Of the add/modify comments, twelve specified changes to the mark boxes and ten favoured expanding the religion question.

Altogether, there was strong support for the retention of the religion question in 1991. As indicated by the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Toronto, the Anglican Archdiocese of Ottawa and the Canadian Jewish Congress, the data are used by religious organizations to identify and locate their communities. In some cases, the data are used to determine funding for local parishes.

Among the other topics specifically mentioned were: mark boxes (pre-printed response categories) received 51 comments, 41% favouring change, 39% against it; immigration received 28 comments, 40% favouring change, 29% happy with the present variable; place of birth of which four of the 15 comments indicated no change, 11 in favour of some type of change; eight comments focused on citizenship, of which five moved for a form of change; of three comments on discrimination, two indicated that a question should be added to address this issue.

Recommendations

Although the ethno-cultural topic received the greatest single number of comments, few clear cut recommendations can be made.

1. A separate question on race should be added to the 1991 Census.

2. The current ethnic origin concept should be separated into two parts: ancestry and self-identification.

3. "Canadian" should be included as a mark box under ethnic origin.

4. The inclusion of "Black" in its present form under ethnic origin should be reassessed.

5. The question on religion should be included in the 1991 Census.

3.10 Language

The Canadian census is among the most complete in the world in terms of questions on language. In recent years the language component has comprised three variables: mother tongue, asked of all respondents; home language, and knowledge of official languages, collected from a 20% sample.

The Official Languages Act requires that Statistics Canada collect information on mother tongue. According to the Treasury Board Secretariat the current language questions are "irreplaceable" for the administration of this Act. Government at all levels, as well as agencies in the private sector such as libraries, use data on language for the development and provision of services and programs.

Census language data are applied to measure language transfers and mobility. Using the information on home language and mother tongue, government and researchers can measure the extent of the assimilation of immigrants into Canadian society, as well as the assimilation of official language minorities into the majority. Without census data on languages, these studies would be more difficult, if not impossible.

During the consultations a number of issues were raised concerning data on languages. The mother tongue variable received the most comments. A substantial number of people recommended modifying the question and removing the ambiguity inherent in its current formulation. However, there was no consensus about exactly how it should be changed.

Revised versions of the questions on home language and knowledge of official languages were favoured by some participants. Others suggested that the languages database should be modified to include both sign language and Esperanto as valid responses. And, finally, there was considerable support for adding questions on language of work and language of education.

Figure 3-26 Summary of Comments on Languages

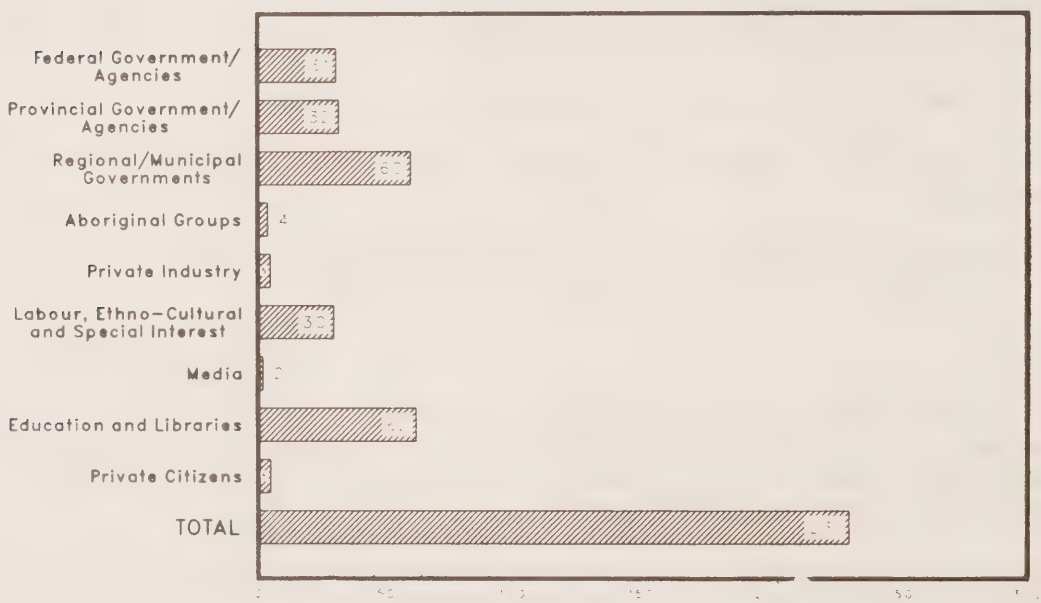
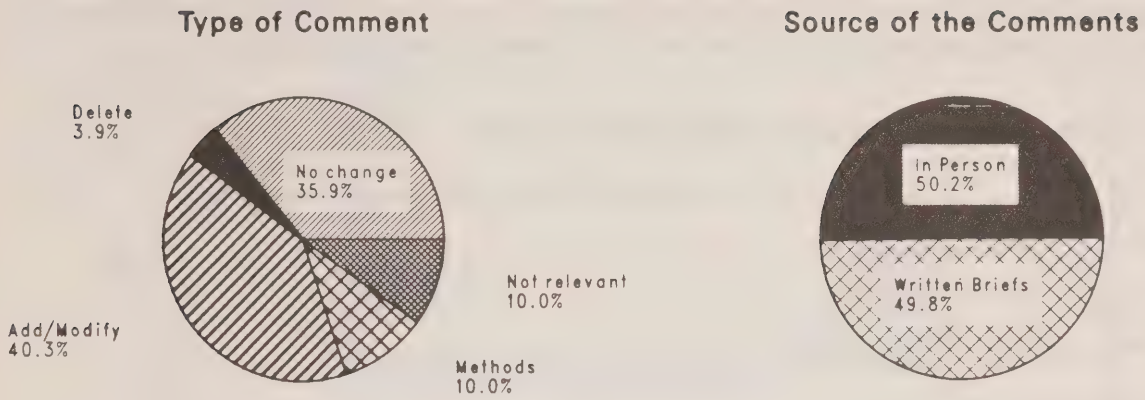


Figure 3-26 (Concluded)

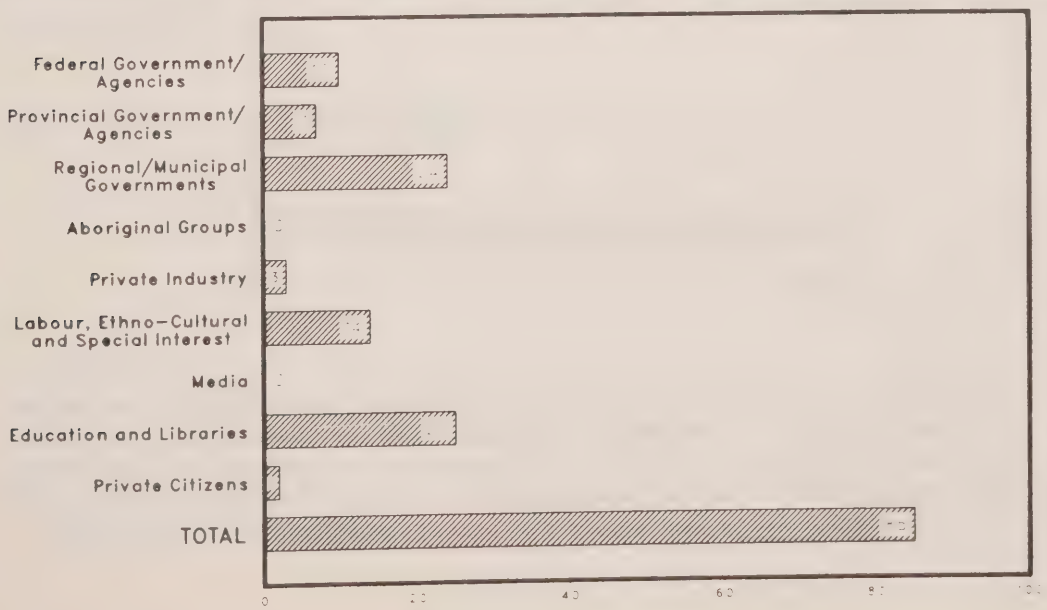


Percentage of Total Comments 6.3%

The above figure demonstrates the wide-spread support for the language topic in the census. Of the 231 comments received on language data, only nine urged that all or part of it be deleted. The broad base of interest in, and use of, census language data is evident in the distribution of comments in Figure 3-26.

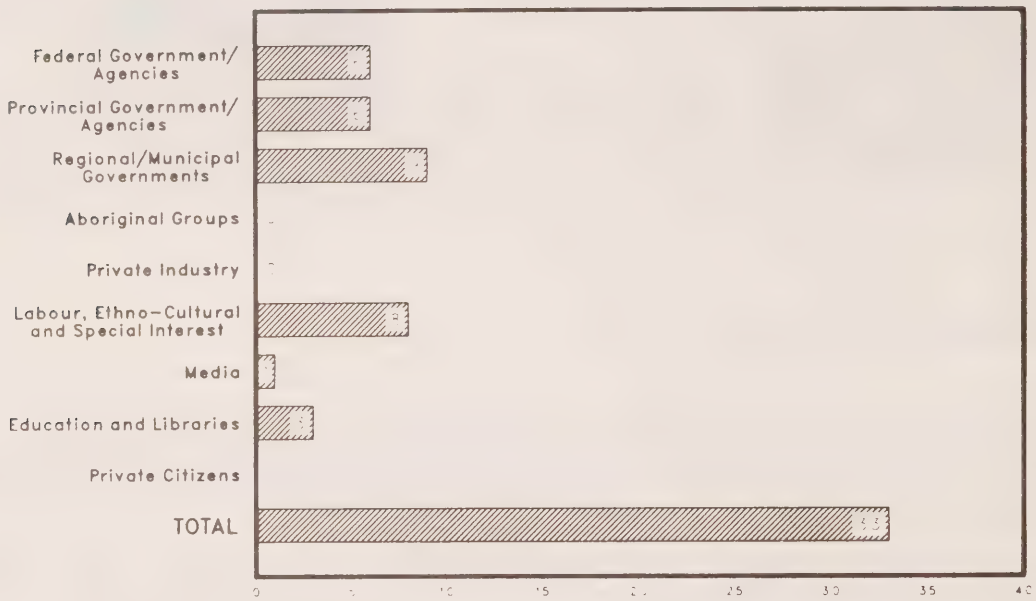
In Figure 3-26 the comments for and against modifying some or all of the language questions were almost equally divided. Twenty-three comments supported modifying the current mother tongue question. Some said that it should be divided into two parts. Others thought that the second part should be dropped, or that the question should be reworded. On the other hand, 12 comments opposed changing the question, usually because of concerns regarding maintaining historical continuity.

Figure 3-27 Distribution of Comments on Mother Tongue



While 32 comments were received on the language spoken at home question, very few recommended changes or additions. Most of the comments focused on the need for the information, or on some aspect of methodology (e.g., mark boxes, 2A or 2B questionnaire). It should be noted that these latter comments do not reflect a consensus. Where uses of the data were indicated, participants cited the provision of government services and the study of language transfers and mobility.

Figure 3-28 Distribution of Comments on Home Language



Eight comments were received proposing the addition of language of education; three were opposed. In some cases language of education was requested in order to measure the incidence of immersion classes. No other specific uses were given. As for language of work, its inclusion was supported by Quebec government representatives and researchers to measure the effects of Bill 101. There were 12 suggestions favouring including it, and five against.

Figure 3-29 Distribution of Comments on Language of Education

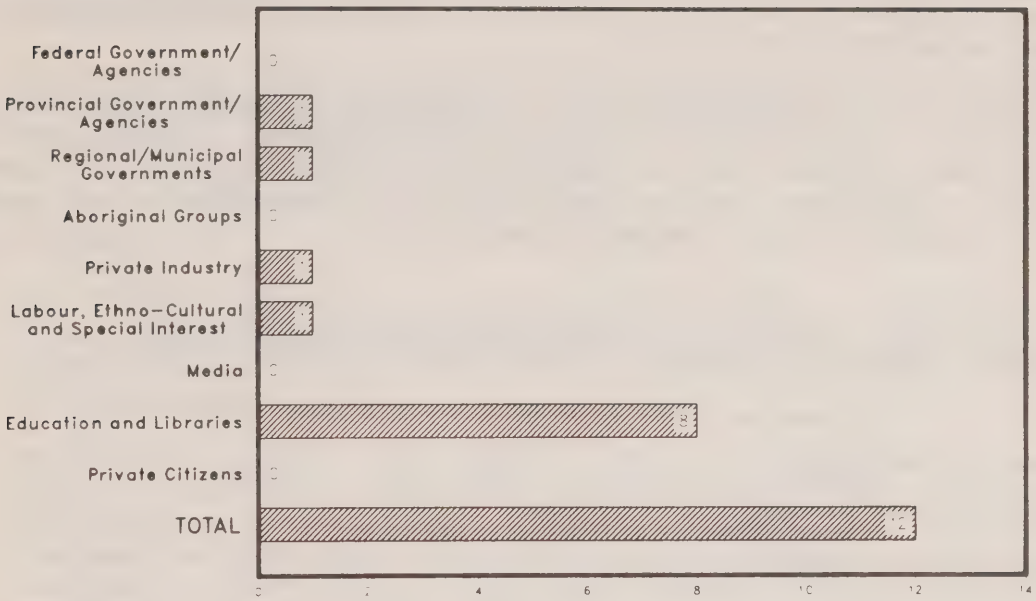
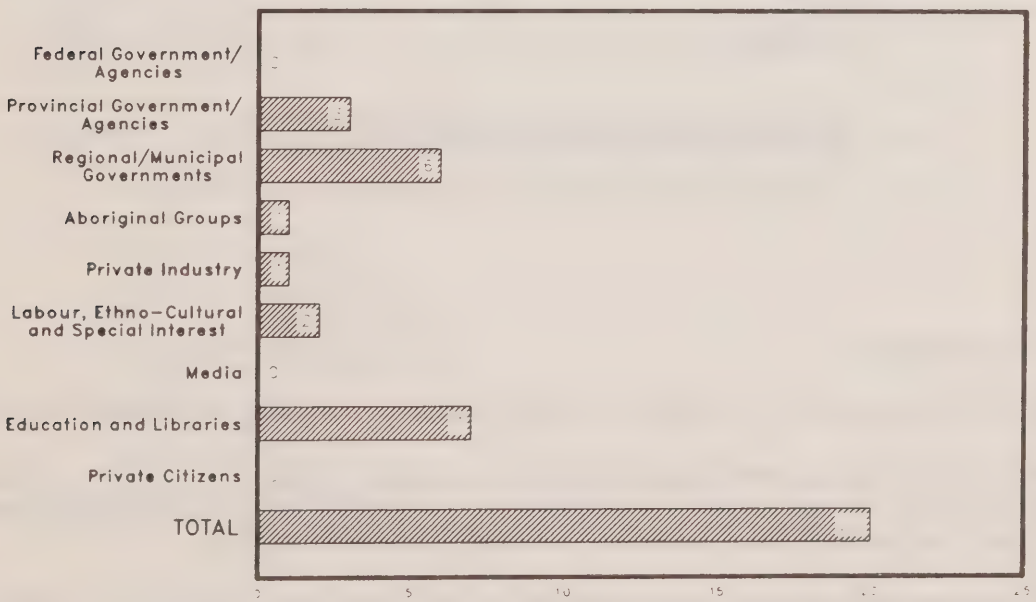


Figure 3-30 Distribution of Comments on Language of Work

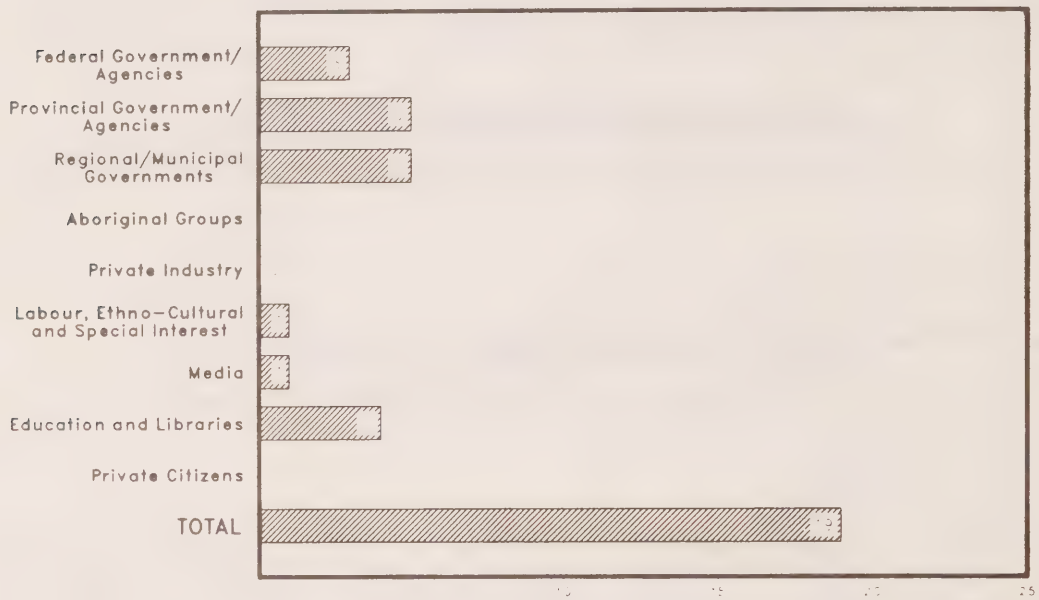


Social services agencies and the Canadian Association of the Deaf recommended adding sign language to the language databases. In addition, they suggested modifying the wording of the questions to accommodate its use (e.g., replacing "speak" with "use"). Altogether, the requests for the addition of sign language, along with Esperanto, totaled nine.

There were seven suggestions that some, or all, of the language questions should be replaced by new questions. Among those proposed were, "In which language do you feel most at ease?" (2 comments), "What is your principal language?" (2), and "What language do you think or pray in?" (2).

On a number of occasions participants stated that the data collected by the knowledge of official languages variable are subjective and soft. On the other hand, four comments proposed that the question be expanded to include the degree of knowledge or proficiency. Another four suggestions recommended that the question should be changed to "official language of preference."

Figure 3-31 Distribution of Comments on Knowledge of Official Languages



Recommendations

1. The 1991 Census should include questions on home language and mother tongue.

2. Ways of clarifying and simplifying the current language questions should be investigated; in particular, the ambiguity should be removed from the current mother tongue variable, possibly by splitting it into two parts.

3. While there was considerable demand for information on language of work and education, Statistics Canada has already included these topics in the second cycle of the General Social Survey, which was conducted in the autumn of 1986. It is therefore recommended that the adequacy of these data be assessed and discussed with the principal users and consultation participants.

4. Sign language should be added to the databases, and attempts should be made, as much as possible, to modify the wording of questions to meet the needs of the hearing impaired.

In view of the fact that space on the census questionnaire is limited, and that there were considerable demands for new questions or topics, the following recommendation is made:

5. The quality of the knowledge of official languages data should be assessed with a view to potentially dropping this question and replacing it with another language question, or with one on another topic.

3.11 Health

The disability question in the 1986 Census was intended to locate people in Canada with long-term disabilities in order to create a frame for a later survey. A post-censal survey of these persons would collect detailed information on the nature of their disabilities.

The disability question was included in the census because data were needed to develop and administer programs for disabled persons - programs in areas ranging from transportation to housing, and from communications to affirmative action in the area of employment. Government departments and agencies at all levels wanted these data to ensure that all those involved had access to existing public services and benefited from job equity programs.

During the consultations, the great majority of the participants expressed an interest in data on health in general and disabilities in particular. Opinions varied on how the information should be collected: Should the question be asked in the census or only in a post-censal survey? Should the census question be used as a filter for a later survey, as in 1986? Participants provided examples of uses they would make of such data and suggested additional questions.

Figure 3-32 Summary of Comments on Health

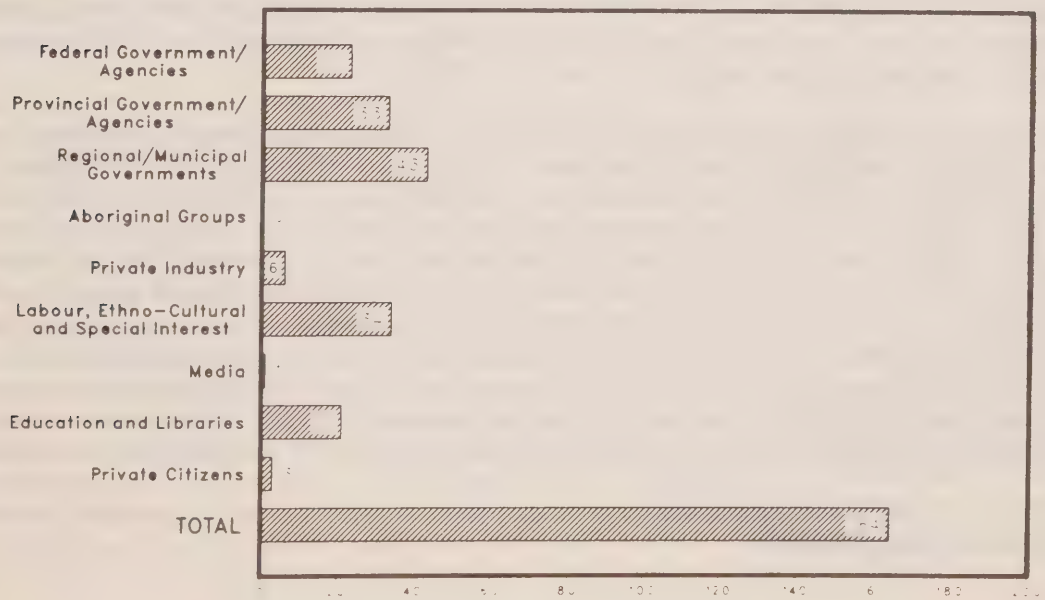
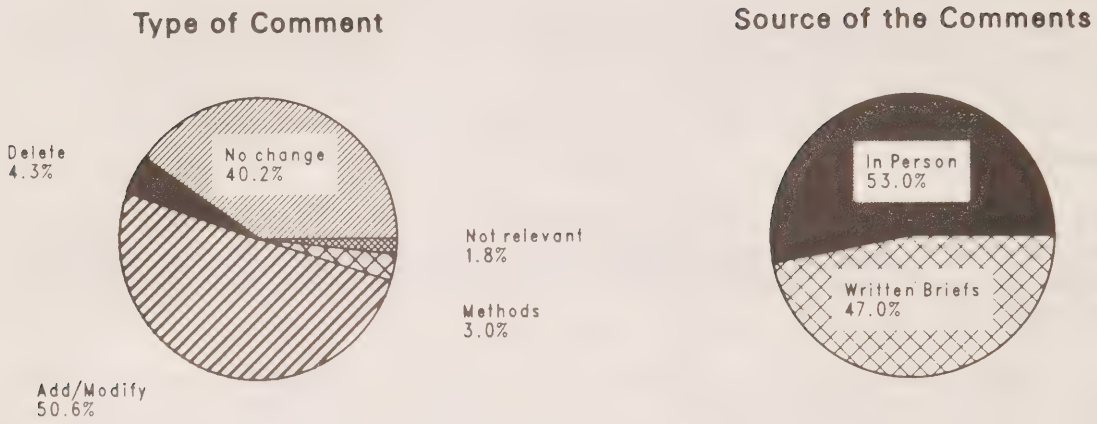


Figure 3-32 (Concluded)



Percentage of Total Comments 4.5%

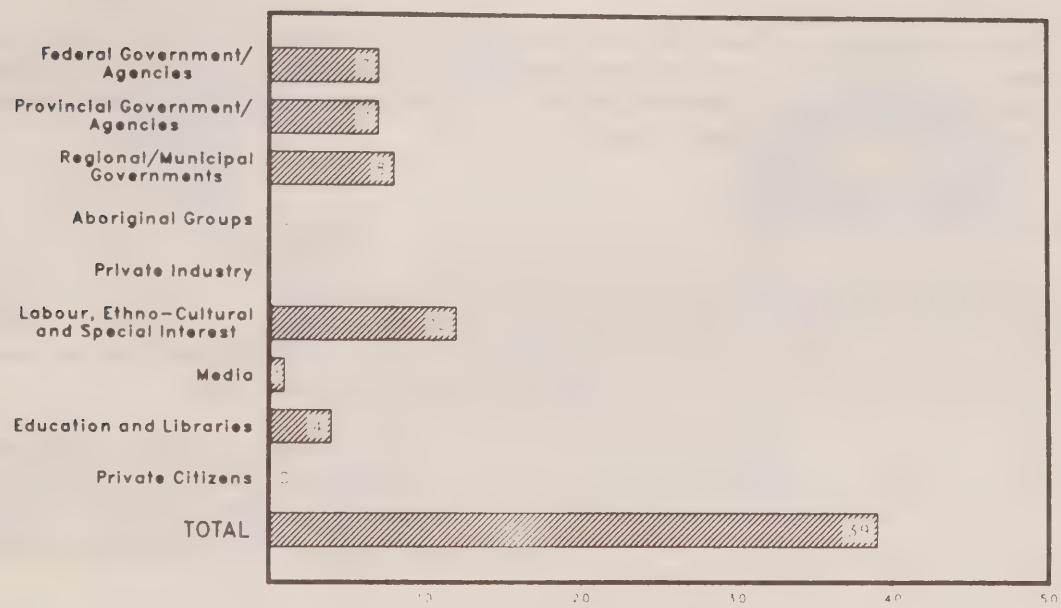
The comments were distributed fairly evenly among the federal, provincial and regional departments and agencies and the various organizations, including associations for, and of, disabled people.

Seven comments did not support having a question on health or disability in the census (for example, the City of Kanata indicated that it did not need these data). In two comments, it was suggested that the question be deleted from the census but asked in the General Social Survey. One individual suggested that the question be dropped, and one provincial representative, while recognizing the usefulness of the question, deemed it less important than the others.

Several organizations specified the use they would make of data on disabled persons. The Regional Municipalities of Waterloo and Peel, Oxford County, and the City of Toronto said they could be used for a large number of programs and services, especially in the area of transportation and home care. Veterans Affairs has many disabled clients who receive special allowances. The department has to be able to project growth in the number of disabled persons and needs to know more about their circumstances. The Scarborough Public Library Board said it felt that data on disabilities could help care-providers to better adapt services to their clientele. The Ontario Ministry of Treasury and Economics felt that data on disabilities provide an essential database for people working in the health field. This database would be used to develop health-care and social service programs at the neighbourhood level.

While there were 157 comments that expressed support for this question, the options they chose varied widely.

Figure 3-33 Distribution of Comments in Favour of Including a Disability Question in the 1991 Census



Among the federal government departments and agencies that were in favour of asking this question in the census were Veterans Affairs, Employment and Immigration and the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation.

Eight other participants recommended using the disability question as a filter for further questions that would be asked in a survey, as was done in 1986.

Another group of 33 comments did not specify where the disability question should be; it was simply stated that data on the subject were needed, and examples were given of the use that would be made of these data.

In the other comments, emphasis was placed on the need for data on health and disabilities. A wide variety of subjects were raised. Information was requested on the cost of home care, the health status of individuals (by the Government of Nova Scotia) and the effect of training on disabled people. New Brunswick wanted data on the health system - who used it, to what extent and for what reasons - and on the needs of the disabled. It was also asked that a distinction be drawn between physical and mental disabilities, and that the person be asked what type of disability he or she had. Quebec said that is needed data on use of health facilities. Veterans Affairs was interested in services provided to the elderly, their location, and on whether they were provided in an institution or in the person's home. Treasury Board was interested in work-related disabilities, while Supply and Services wanted detailed data on use of health facilities. Some participants wanted information on alcohol consumption and AIDS. Little interest was expressed in the question on stress, and most comments that were made about it were negative. In several comments, it was pointed out that detailed questions on health services and health status might better be asked in surveys than in the census.

Recommendations

1. Retain a question on disability in 1991.

2. Gather additional information on the nature of disabilities in a post-censal survey. In addition, examine the possibility of conducting a survey on health care, the frequency of services, care of the elderly and various other subjects brought up during the consultations.

3.12 Education

Data on education have been obtained in several censuses and are particularly useful when linked to income and labour force data and the basic demographic variables. In 1986, there were three education questions - one on level of education, one on degrees, certificates and diplomas, and one on major field of study.

The question on the highest level of schooling (primary, secondary and post-secondary) allows for assessment of the level of education of the population as a whole. The questions on degrees, certificates and diplomas obtained and on major field of study are aimed at determining the specific characteristics of highly qualified human resources in Canada.

Since education is a provincial matter, there are problems comparing provincial school systems. In an attempt to improve comparability, the education questions are made fairly complex. While a few participants emphasized this complexity, most were very much in favour of these questions and provided examples of uses they make of the data.

During the consultations, several participants said that they wanted the question on school attendance, asked in 1981 but not in 1986, to be repeated in 1991. Several suggestions were also made regarding additional questions.

Figure 3-34 Summary of Comments on Education

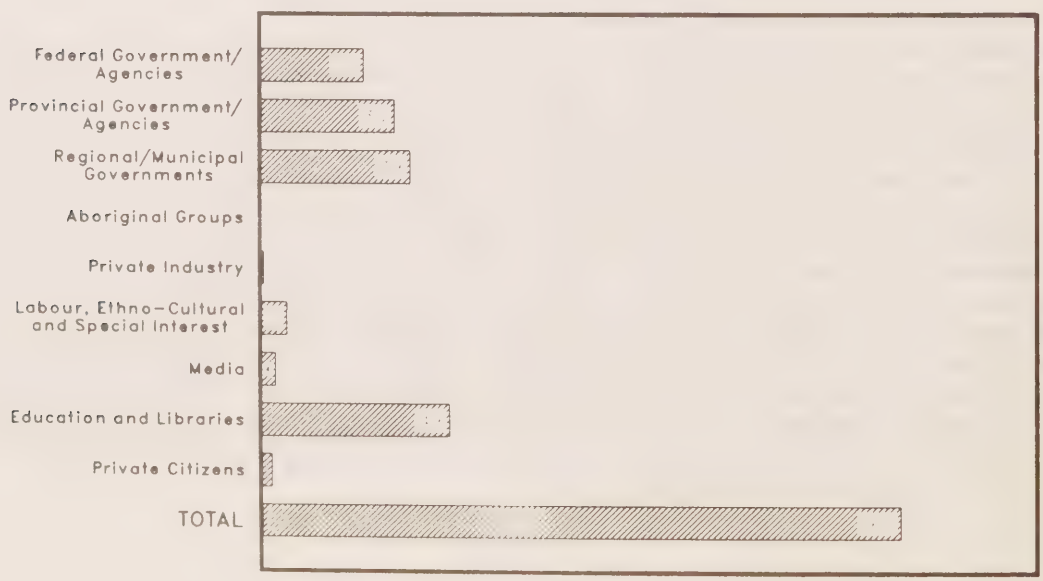
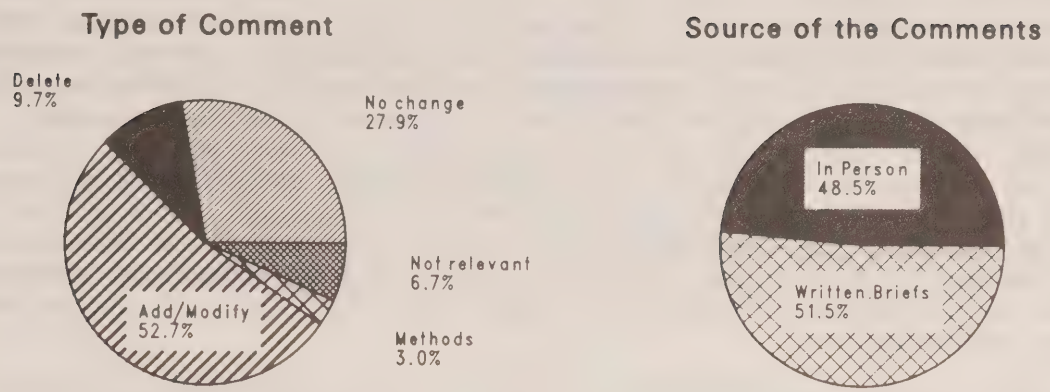


Figure 3-34 (Concluded)



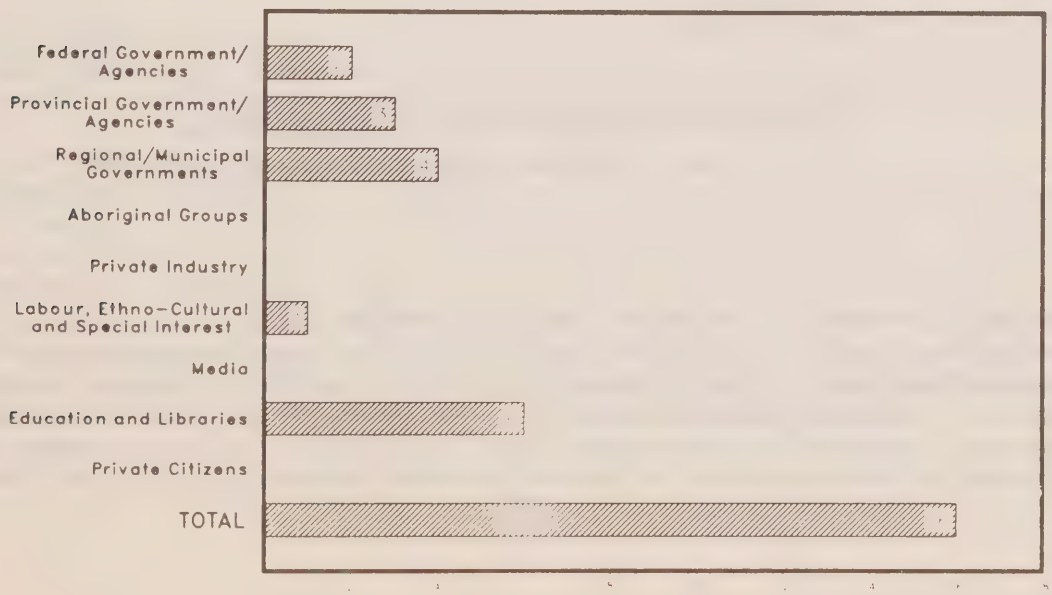
Percentage of Total Comments 4.5%

Educational institutions and libraries constituted the largest group that commented on this subject. A much smaller number of comments came from regional and municipal governments, provincial governments and federal departments.

While less than a third of the comments (28%) proposed no change to the current questions, a full 50% suggested additions or modifications.

Sixteen comments bore on level of schooling. Several underlined the fact that the growing trend toward part-time studies has made it difficult to estimate the number of years of education people have.

Figure 3-35 Distribution of Comments on Level of Schooling



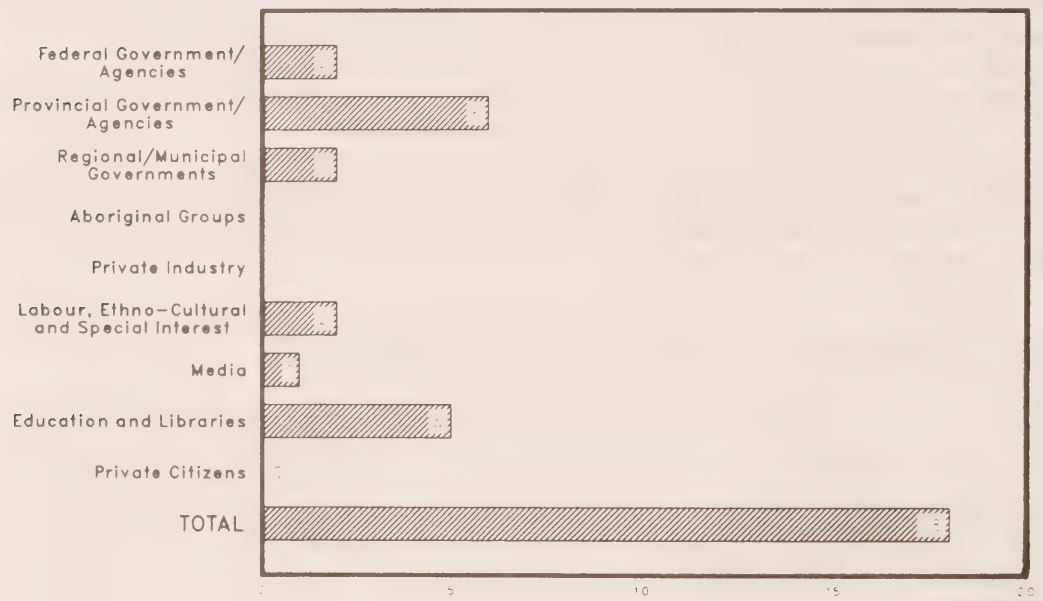
The City of Halifax Planning Department suggested using full-time equivalents. This recommendation was also made by Professor Béland of the Université du Québec.

Participants said they needed data on level of schooling. Libraries use these data to plan their collections and respond to requests; level of schooling is one of the subjects for which information is most frequently requested, especially in relation to income. In New Brunswick, these data are needed for the planning of municipal services.

Only five comments were made on the subject of degrees, certificates and diplomas. In one case, it was suggested that only Question 21 be asked - that is, that the question regarding certificates be dropped. In another case, it was recommended that this question be retained. In two comments from the Nova Scotia statistical contact, it was asked that "journey man status" be included as a subcategory under "trades certificate."

There were more comments on the third education question. This question, which was included for the first time in 1986, asked the respondent to indicate the major field of study for the highest degree, certificate or diploma. Eighteen persons commented on this subject.

Figure 3-36 Distribution of Comments on Major Field of Study



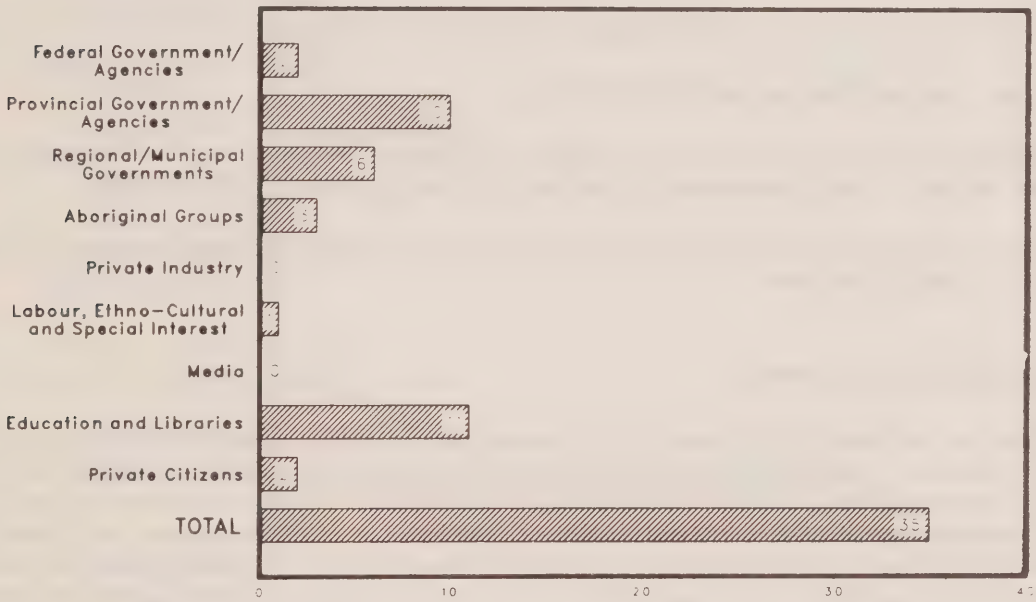
Of the 18 comments, 15 indicated that the question should be retained. This suggestion was made by Employment and Immigration, the Ministry of State of Science and Technology (to help measure the transition between subject of study and occupation), the Commission des droits de la personne du Québec (for equal employment opportunities programs), the Government of Nova Scotia, the Government of New Brunswick, the Ontario provincial statistical contact, the Yukon

Ministry of Education and the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton. The Canadian Sociology and Anthropology Association specified that information on the field in which university graduates did their studies was useful when linked with labour force and income data. Professor Monica Boyd, chairperson of the Statistics Canada Advisory Committee on Social Conditions, and the Canadian Youth Federation also supported retention of this question.

For its part, Science and Technology Canada asked for data on the labour force participation of highly qualified personnel.

The question on school attendance that was asked in the 1981 census was not included in 1986. The subject aroused some interest.

Figure 3-37 Distribution of Comments on School Attendance



Of these 35 comments, four were to the effect that the question should be dropped, either because participants did not need the data or because they felt that the data could be obtained from Statistics Canada's Education, Culture and Tourism Division.

There were another 31 comments recommending that the question on school attendance be asked and insisting on the distinction between full-time and part-time attendance. Participants were mainly interested in determining the situation with respect to continuing education. Status of Women Canada stated: "Data on school attendance is desirable because women make up the majority of part-time students and also because continuing education can be integrated into the original question." Employment and Immigration and representatives of provincial government departments from Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Manitoba and the Yukon also expressed interest in such a question.

Several participants suggested additional questions on education that could be asked in the census - for example, questions on why people are taking courses, special education and integration of disabled persons into regular classes, date of graduation, the need people feel for more education, whether respondents feel that they are overqualified for the positions they are in and whether they are having problems finding employment in their area of specialization, the number of students in language-immersion courses, on-the-job training, language of instruction, the reasons why studies were interrupted, illiteracy, the type of post-secondary institution, and whether the person is going to a private school or a public school.

The results of the consultations lead to the following recommendations:

Recommendations

1. Retain the question on level of schooling and test a simpler wording of the question.

2. Drop the question on degrees, diplomas and certificates.

3. Retain the question on main field of study.

4. Repeat the question on school attendance, asking respondents to indicate full-time or part-time attendance, including continuing education for adults.

5. Examine the possibility of obtaining data on education through surveys or from administrative records.

3.13 Mobility and Place of Work

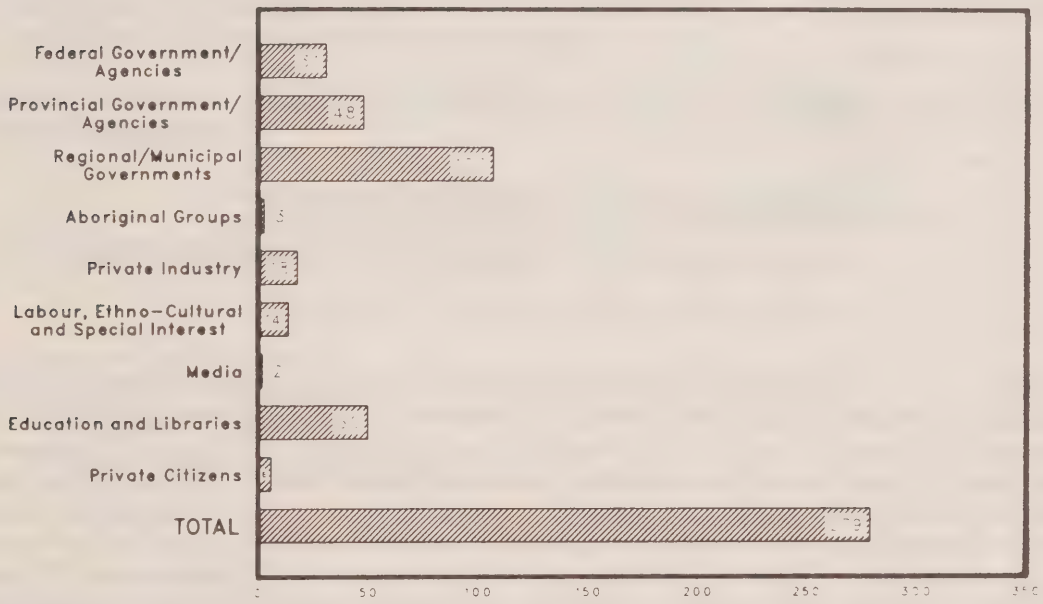
The question on mobility is designed to determine actual movements of population within Canada. Information on migration indicates the responsiveness of the population to changing social and economic conditions. When combined with other census variables as well as information provided by other sources, the mobility question provides important insights for policymakers into the social and economic causes and consequences of migration. The data gathered by this question provide regular bench-marks to correct inaccuracies and to improve national and provincial intercensal population estimates. The mobility question provides migration data whereby federal labour market analysts can assess the impact of interprovincial barriers to labour mobility, and develop and evaluate human resource programs to enhance labour mobility. When combined with other census characteristics, the mobility question provides a statistical profile of migrants and their dependents. Mobility data permit the analysis of the effects of mobility on male and female participation in the labour force, the mobility of lone-parent families and aboriginal peoples, and the post-retirement mobility of the elderly.

The question on place of work is designed to provide detailed information on the relationship between where people live and where they work. This question gathers data on concentrations of employment in particular areas, and hence the need for associated support services such as transportation, parking and shopping facilities. Data on place of work illuminate trends and provide the basis for the analysis and planning of future urban transportation facilities. Within Statistics Canada, definitions of census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations depend on place

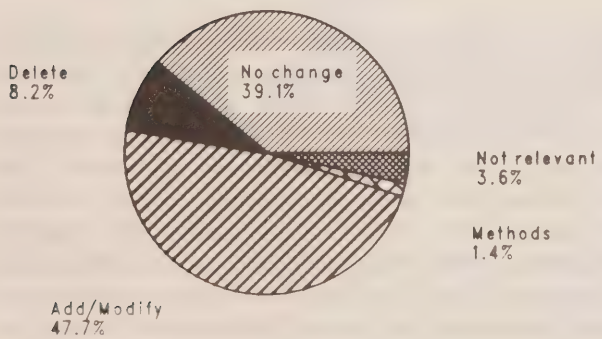
of work data to estimate labour market flows between municipalities. Place of work data provide information on persons working at home, and permit study of such phenomena as female employment in cottage industries and the impact of new technologies on the availability of work at home.

The comments received on the mobility and place of work topic generally indicated that the data fulfill their general objectives. For example, Canada Trust stated that mobility data are important for planners because they provide information on the stability of the population. The Ontario Ministry of Transportation and Communications feels that place of work data are essential for the planning of transportation facilities.

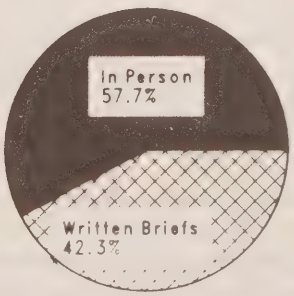
Figure 3-38 Summary of Comments on Mobility and Place of Work



Type of Comment



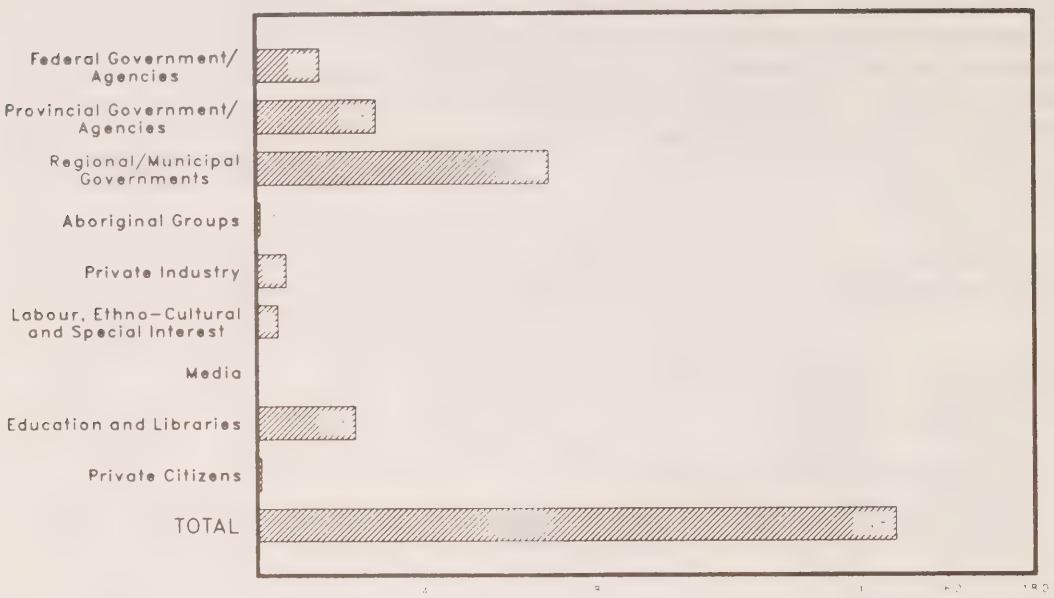
Source of the Comments



Percentage of Total Comments 7.6%

Fifty-five percent of the comments relate specifically to the place of work variable.

Figure 3-39 Distribution of Comments on Place of Work



The majority of "no change" comments originated from southern Ontario (58%) as did a large portion of the "add/modify" comments (34%). However, interest was expressed in place of work in all regions coast to coast. Of the 17 comments recommending deletion of this variable, seven indicated that the information should be collected through a special survey. As indicated by the Statistics Canada Advisory Committee on Social Conditions, a special survey would be preferable because of the select clientele and the specialized use of the information. Those in favour of deleting the variable included regional/municipal governments (35%), education/library groups (24%), federal and provincial governments (18% each) and the Social Planning Council of Toronto and the Committee of Planning and Coordinating Organizations which suggested that place of work data are more relevant for large urban areas.

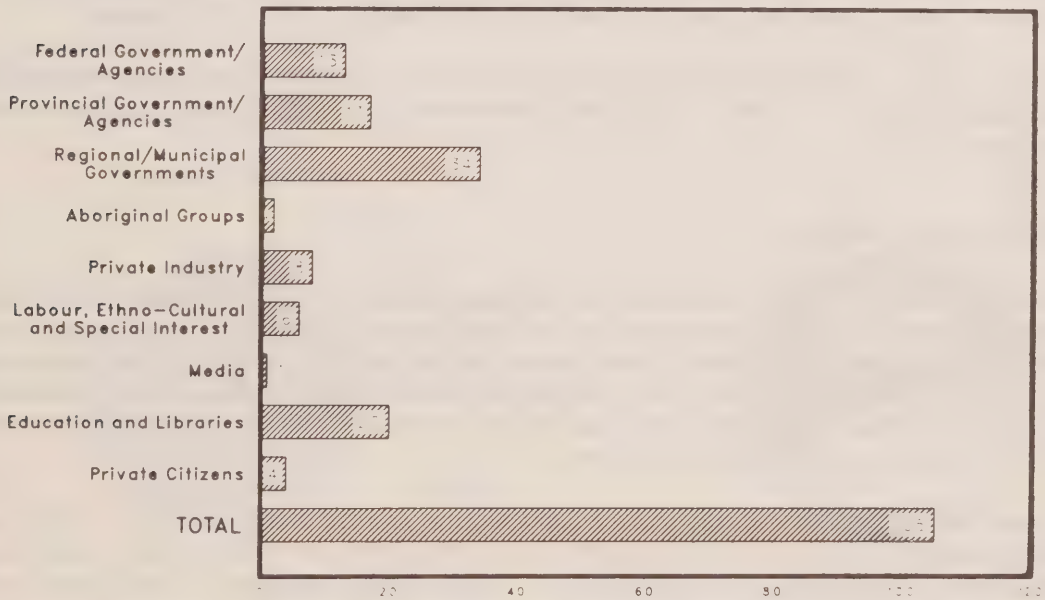
The discussion of the place of work variable included adding/modifying the variable to capture mode of transportation data. Twenty of the 21 comments on this proposal were in favour of this change. The greatest support for this change came from regional/municipal governments at 52%, followed by provincial government support at 24%. The balance of the support was divided fairly evenly among the remaining groups. Support for the modification was received mainly in the eastern part of the country; 47% of the support came from the Toronto area. Remaining support was received from the Montreal area (19%), Quebec City area (10%), the Ottawa area (11%), St. John's (5%) and London (5%). The limited interest expressed in this issue (14% of total comments on place of work) indicates that the modification should not be considered for the 1991 Census but may warrant consideration as a topic for a post-censal survey.

The issue of the coding of the place of work question received 5% of the comments. The majority urged that all coding costs associated with this variable be paid by the federal government. Representations in this regard were received from provincial, regional and municipal governments, most notably from Regional Information Systems Committee (RISC) members, an organization of planners of Ontario regional governments who passed a series of resolutions on the 1991 Census. Coding costs for place of work also were the subject of several pieces of ministerial correspondance. (The issue of census costs is also addressed under General.)

Comments concerning the capture of multiple nodes (home, day care, work) in the place of work variable formed three percent of the comments. Both regional/municipal governments and education/library groups expressed interest in the modification. However, as indicated by the Transportation Planning Department of the City of Calgary, capturing additional nodes means more complexity which might be better addressed by a special travel survey. This factor, combined with the overall limited interest expressed in the modification, indicates that multiple nodes should not be addressed in the 1991 Census.

Specific comments on mobility accounted for 105 of the total 271 mobility and place of work comments.

Figure 3-40 Distribution of Comments on Mobility



Interest in the topic was national with the largest concentration coming from Toronto (19%), Moncton (18%) and Ottawa (16%). Fifty-four percent of mobility comments were in favour of some addition/modification while 35% indicated the variable should remain unchanged. Three sub-issues which emerged were postal codes, the modification of the variable to indicate the number of moves in the last five years and international migration.

Nineteen of the 22 comments concerning the addition of postal codes to the variable were not in favour of this change. The most frequent reason cited for not including postal codes was that most respondents would not remember them from five years previous.

Ninety-five percent of comments on the inclusion of the number of moves made in the five year period were in favour of this modification. In general, supporters were planners at all levels of government and business representatives. As one business organization indicated, a shorter time period is required because five years is too long an interval; intercensal population shifts are missed. The demand for this option represented 35% of the add/modify comments related to mobility, a significant but not overwhelming endorsement. Because the implementation of this modification would necessitate additional questions and elicit responses of indeterminant length if full data were to be collected, it is not recommended for inclusion in the 1991 Census. However, consideration should be given to a post-censal survey.

The limited interest expressed in modification of the variable (10 of 15 related comments were in favour of adding/modifying) to collect more information on international migration indicates that this option should not be pursued for the 1991 Census.

Recommendations

1. Because they received strong support in the consultations, both the mobility and place of work questions shuld be retained unchanged in the 1991 Census.

2. Some of the modifications proposed during the consultations, such as mode of transportation to work, should be considered as topics for possible special surveys.

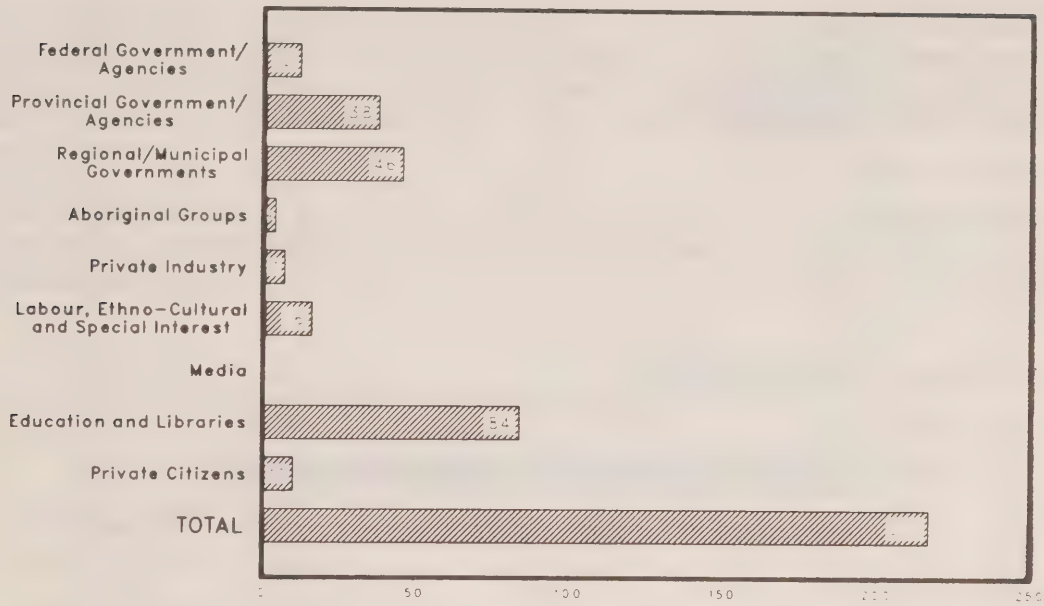
3.14 Nuptiality and Fertility

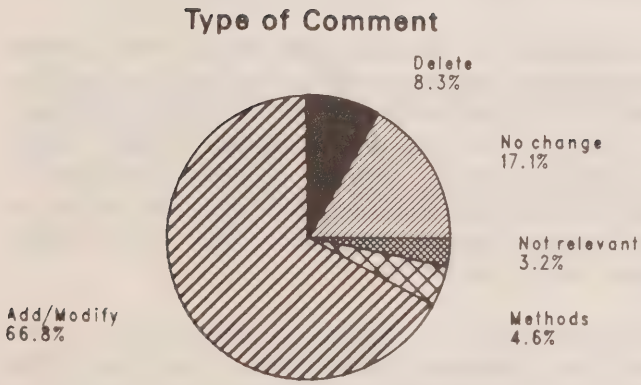
Nuptiality data provide information on the average age at which people first marry. When compared over time, nuptiality data illuminate changes in Canadian society as a result of the increasing labour force participation of women as well as other social trends. In combination with other census variables such as education, income and place of birth, nuptiality data profile socio-economic and cultural differences in marriage patterns and family formation.

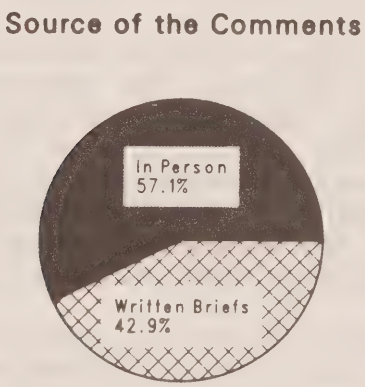
The question on fertility is designed to determine family size and the fertility level of the Canadian population. Compared over time, census fertility data permit the measurement of change in family size. When cross-classified with other census characteristics, fertility data provide a means to identify socio-economic and cultural differences related to frequency of child-bearing. The fertility variable is used in constructing life cycle typologies on cross-sectional databases. It is used to distinguish between "empty-nest" couples and "childless" couples. Such distinctions are important in view of the growing elderly population because they identify potential kinship support networks. They also define two populations that display different characteristics, utilize housing differently, and have different needs.

The majority of participants (83%) were in favour of nuptiality and fertility questions appearing in the 1991 Census. Of this group, 67% felt some changes in the questions are required.

Figure 3-41 Summary of Comments on Nuptiality and Fertility



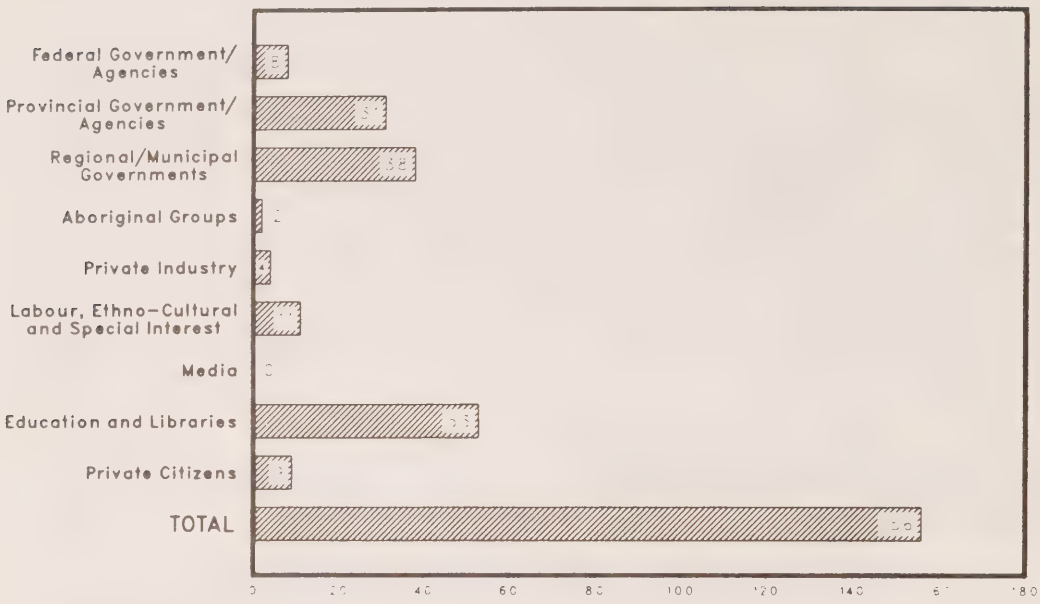




Percentage of Total Comments 5.9%

One hundred and fifty-six comments concerned fertility; 72 dealt with nuptiality. Of the comments on fertility, the majority (83%) favoured its retention. Of the 129 applicable comments, 66% advocated modifying the question to remove one or more of the existing limitations to the question - gender, age, marital status.

Figure 3-42 Distribution of Comments on Fertility



Nine comments explicitly suggested removing the gender restriction. Six additional comments proposing general removal of barriers could apply as well to the gender barrier. Since removal of the gender barrier was of limited interest, it is not recommended that this option be considered for 1991.

The remaining comments were divided between the age (51) and the marital status (66) restrictions. The majority of comments are in favor of removing the barriers (83% - age; 94% - marital status). Most of those in favour of removing the age barrier also advocate the removal of the marital status limitation - only eight comments specifically mention only the age barrier. A greater number (34) were in favour of removing the marital status barrier while retaining the age limitation at the age of 15. As noted by the Yukon Department of Education, the 15 year age restriction might be retained for reasons of public comfort.

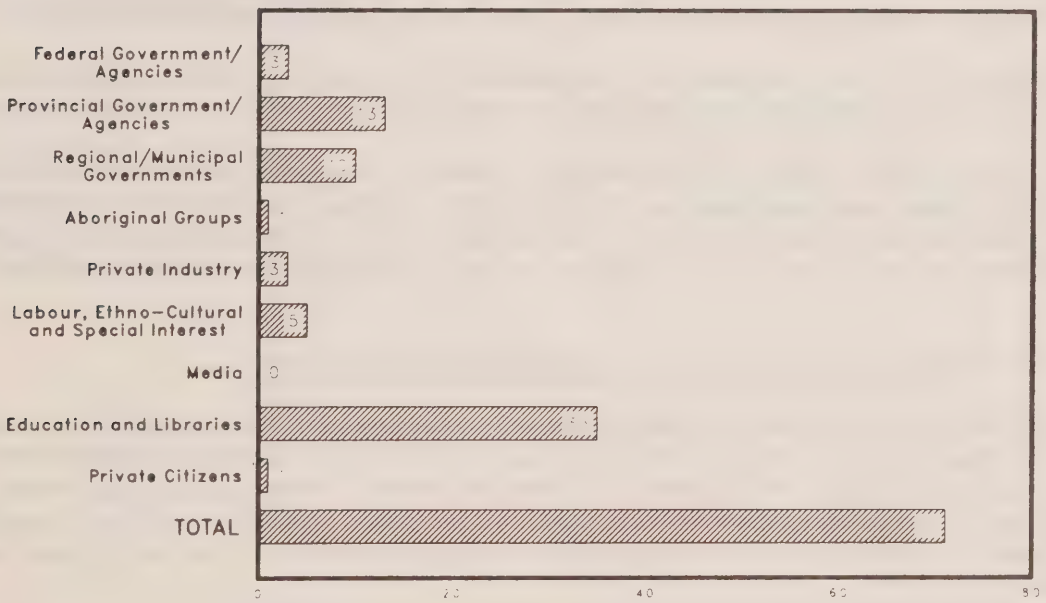
Support for removal of the restrictions came from all regions of the country. For removal of the age and marital status barriers, representations came from provincial governments/agencies, regional and municipal governments and education and library organizations. Support for amendments or removal of some or all of the barriers included the type of groups expected to benefit most: Women's Policy, Newfoundland Government; Hamilton-Wentworth District Health Council; North York Interagency Council; County of Oxford; City of Montreal; and the Canadian Sociology and Anthropology Association.

Very few uses of the data were indicated although Indian and Northern Affairs Canada noted that the native fertility rates are important to government program planning and expenditures. Status of Women Canada indicated that it is important to monitor fertility trends for women both inside and outside of marriage to ensure a more accurate picture of social conditions and to better plan services for all mothers.

Although there was a clear indication that fertility data should be modified by the removal of some or all of the present barriers, few specific reasons were given for doing so. The Yukon Government's suggestion that it is arbitrary and unrealistic to limit fertility data based on marital status could be extended to the age barrier as well.

Comments regarding nuptiality accounted for 33% of all nuptiality and fertility comments. As with fertility, the majority (82%) were in favour of at least retaining the nuptiality question in 1991.

Figure 3-43 Distribution of Comments on Nuptiality



Of these comments, 54% concerned the topic of marital history. (In addition to the questions proposed in the Guide Book - Have you been married more than once? and Did your first marrigage end because of the death of your spouse?, new questions submitted for consideration were: age at first union, age at present union, number of unions, date and reason for marriage dissolution, information on remarriage, and date of current marriage.) The majority of the comments were in favour of adding questions on marital history to the census. This issue was of greatest concern to educators and librarians, (47% of the applicable comments). The remainder were distributed fairly evenly among all the other types of organizations.

Marital history was an issue east of Toronto. Two comments from Vancouver addressed the issue. A disproportionate number of comments (11) were received from Halifax, with all but one in favour of adding marital history. Those in favour included departments of the Nova Scotia government, the planning department of the Municipal County of Halifax, the Department of Economics from St. Mary's University and the Canadian Red Cross; several comments on this topic come from the education and libraries field. These groups represent those listed to benefit most in the Census Guide Book although Health and Welfare, identified as a major beneficiary, did not comment on the issue.

The Nova Scotia Department of Development noted that more historical data on marriages would help identify changing patterns of family formation. A professor of sociology from the University of Western Ontario noted that nuptiality data are useful in cross-tabulation with education and labour force variables.

Recommendations

1. The fertility variable should be included in the 1991 Census; because the fertility of never married women now forms a significant proportion of the overall fertility of Canadian women. The question should be modified to remove the marital status and age restrictions. (See Catalogue Number 84-204, Table 8)

2. Although of less interest to respondents than the fertility issue, sufficient support was received for nuptiality to warrant its inclusion in the 1991 Census.

3. Marital history, other than nuptiality, should not be included in the 1991 Census. While there was considerable interest in this option, it would entail the addition of two or more new questions. Accordingly, it is recommended that a special survey, rather than the 1991 Census, be used to expand this database further.

3.15 Labour Force

Census labour force data are used to benchmark, complete and extend the monthly Labour Force Survey. The census is the only source of detailed occupation data and of employment data by industry. Because labour force activity questions are included in the census, the resulting data can be linked to other social and economic variables to provide detailed information on target groups and on small geographic areas.

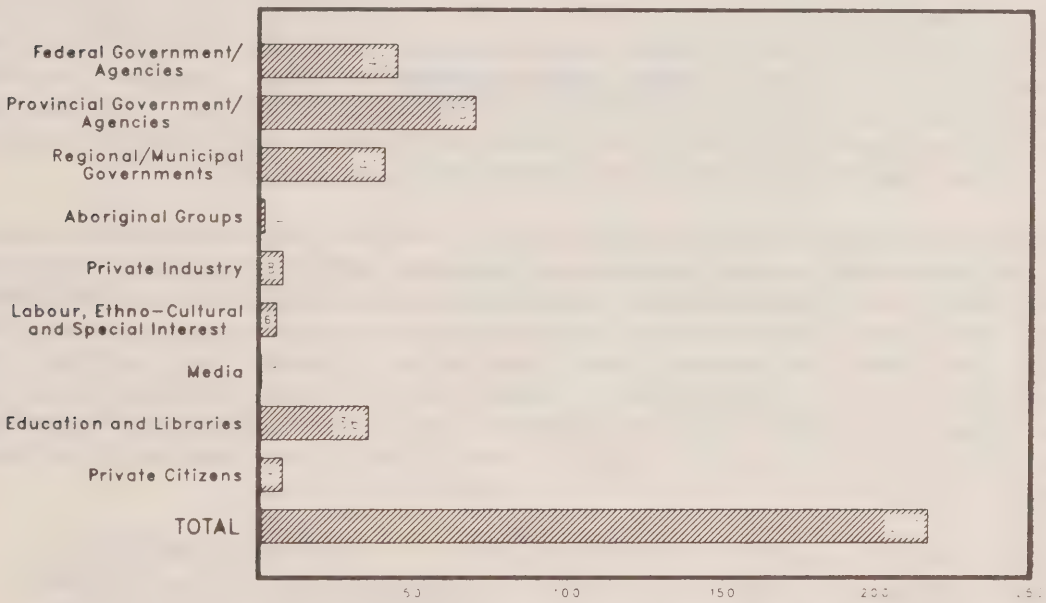
The census labour force variables include class of worker, full-time or part-time weeks worked, hours worked in reference week, incorporation status, industry, labour force activity (and components), experienced labour force, total labour force and not in labour force, occupation, participation rate, unemployment rate, weeks worked in last calendar year, and work activity in last calendar year.

Much of the discussion on this topic centred around the issue of wage rates. A considerable number of participants recommended that Statistics Canada include a question on wage rates in the next census. Tied in with this was the topic of union membership; participants wanted to link wage rates to union status. It should be noted however, that no consistent definition or concept of wage rates was put forward.

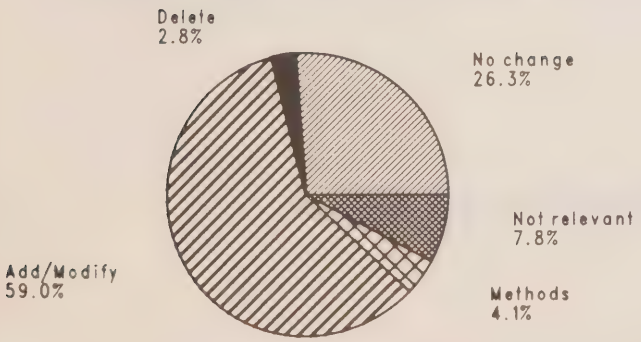
There was also strong support for including work history, hours of work and length of employment in the census. Among the other subjects raised were job-sharing and multiple jobs. It was suggested that the census labour force variables should be modified to accommodate these new work patterns.

Cottage industries were frequently mentioned as an increasing phenomenon that would continue to affect labour force activity data in the future. The strong support that participants gave for including non-market labour such as volunteer work and housework was raised under labour force; it will be discussed in more detail under New Topics (3.17).

Figure 3-44 Summary of Comments on Labour Force



Type of Comment



Source of the Comments



Percentage of Total Comments 5.9%

As is shown in Figure 3-44, while every part of the user and participant community expressed interest in census labour force data, the greatest support and interest came from librarians, academics, and the public sector. The vast majority of comments either supported the retention of this topic or urged additions or modifications to it. Very few of the comments suggested deleting the topic or any of its components.

During the course of the consultations participants illustrated the importance of census labour force data and the many uses they make of them. The National Action Committee on the Status of Women finds the data "vital in studying the socio-economic status of women and their changing roles." Through the data linkages provided by the census, researchers can monitor the relation between women's labour force participation, educational attainment and fertility rates. In one of the briefs received on 1991 Census content, a sociologist stated, "labour force participation is the most important topic in the census."

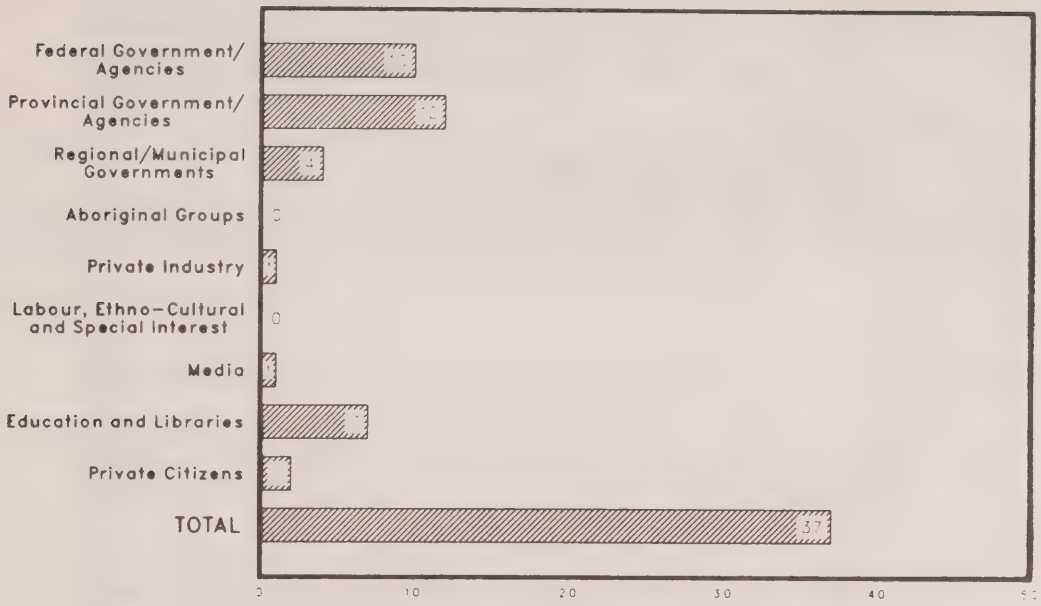
Representatives of provincial governments spoke of the need to cross-classify census labour force data with other social characteristics, and of the importance of these data for effective policy planning at the provincial level. People from small provinces noted that the census is often their only source of information on this topic because the sample size of the Labour Force Survey is not large enough to permit detailed cross-classifications for provinces with small populations.

Figure 3-44 indicates that while a quarter (57) of the comments recommended no change to the current census labour force variables, half of them (128) urged some modifications or additions. Twenty-seven suggestions for the addition of a question on wage rates were received; these included briefs or oral comments from Labour Canada and from Employment and Immigration Canada, as well as from representatives of the governments of Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia. While many participants did not give explicit reasons for wanting this addition, the following was received from Labour Canada:

> This variable is essential to the determination of the demand and supply of labour and also to measure the impact of pay equity legislation. Although information on wage rates is available from time to time from special labour force surveys, the data cannot be disaggregated by province or other labour force variables.

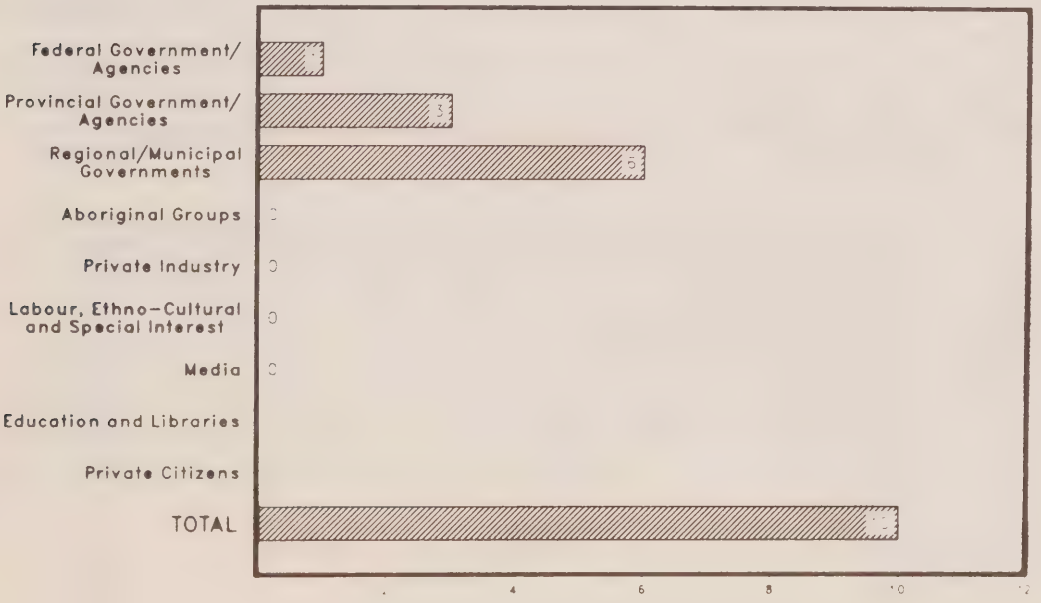
Ten comments did not favour this addition. Among the points raised in opposition were conceptual difficulties and response burden, particularly for salaried workers.

Figure 3-45 Distribution of Comments on Wage Rates



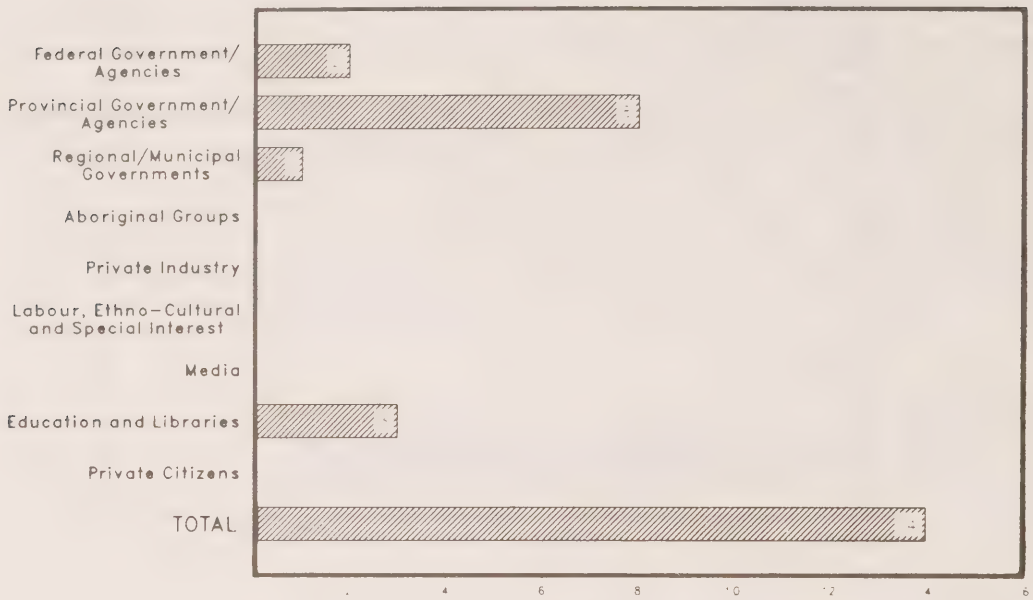
The inclusion of hours of work in main job was supported by 10 comments, among them the Bureau de la Statistique du Québec, the Ontario Government, and members of the Ontario Regional Information Systems Committee. As the brief from Labour Canada stated, it "is important as a related variable."

Figure 3-46 Distribution of Comments on Hours of Work in Main Job



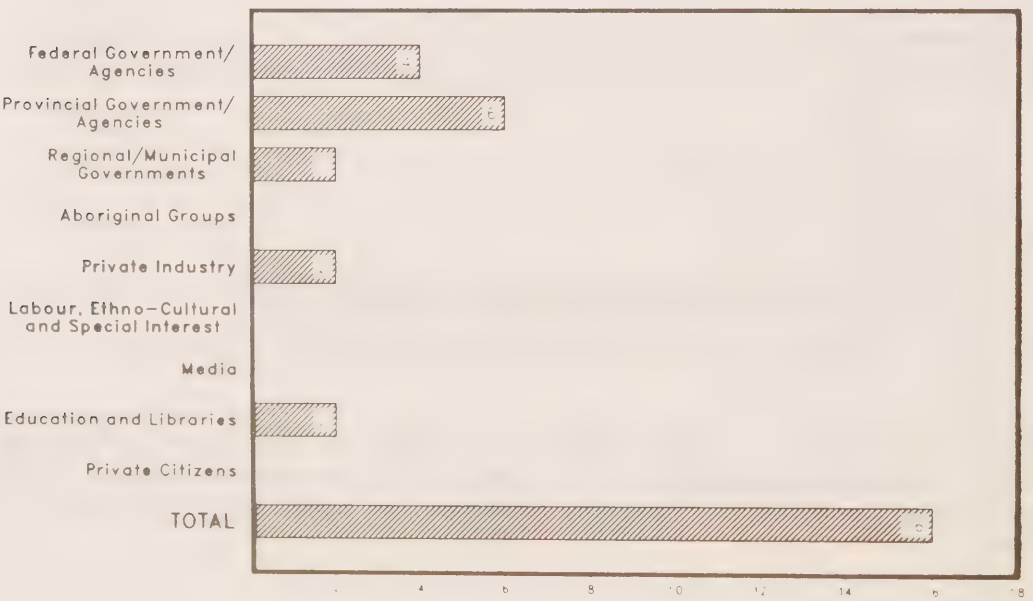
The addition of detail on work history and length of employment received 14 comments, including the governments of Nova Scotia, Quebec and Ontario, National Defense, and the Canadian Sociology and Anthropology Association. No specific uses were given.

Figure 3-47 Distribution of Comments on Work History and Length of Employment



The addition of union membership, job sharing and multiple jobs were all favoured by five comments from such diverse sources as consultants, Professor Andrew Harvey of St. Mary's University, the Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island governments, Quebec provincial ministries, Revenue Canada, Consumer and Corporate Affairs, and the City of Halifax. In most cases it was felt that the Labour Force Survey or other sample surveys could not provide the required level of geographic detail or the linkage with other variables. With regard to the Labour Force Survey, Labour Canada said:

Figure 3-48 Distribution of Comments on Union Membership, Job Sharing and Multiple Jobs



The level of aggregation imposed by this vehicle, while allowing broad estimates of total union membership,does not allow for sufficiently detailed information to determine important regional and industrial analysis.

Union membership is also discussed in New Topics (section 3.17).

The discussion above and the accompanying figures give clear indications that the census labour force activity topic is widely supported and heavily used.

Recommendations

1. The Labour Force topic should be retained in the 1991 Census.

2. A question on wage rates should be tested in the National Census Test content. The results of this test should be communicated to the major users who requested the addition of this variable.

3. The addition of questions on hours of work, union membership, work history and other labour force-related questions to the Labour Force Survey or other household surveys should be examined.

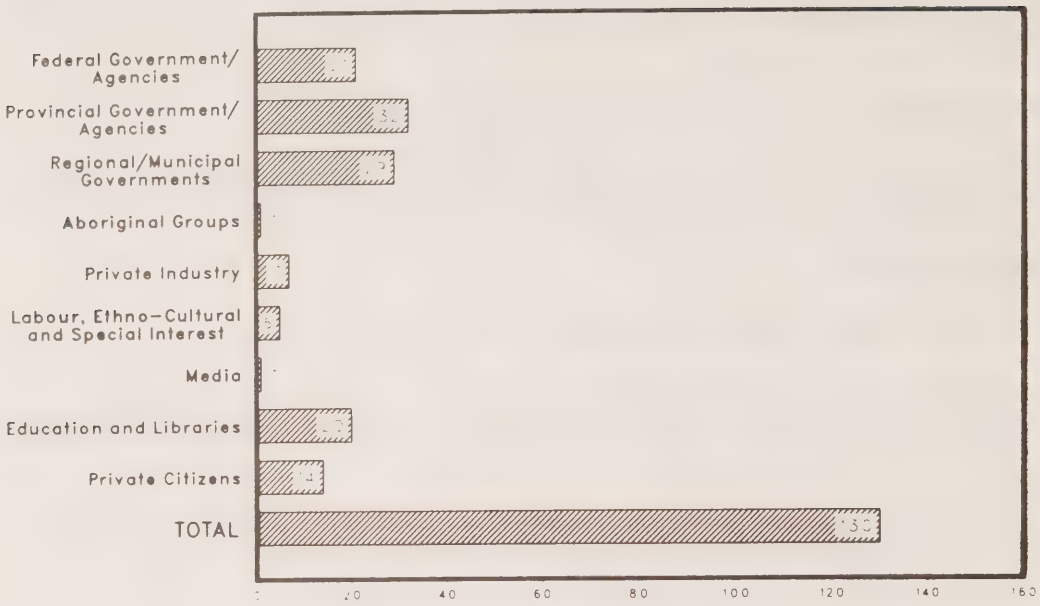
3.16 Income

Canada is one of the few countries in the world to include a question on income in its census. The value of census income data lies in the fact that these data can be linked to relevant demographic and socio-economic variables at micro levels for small geographic areas and for small sub-groups of the population.

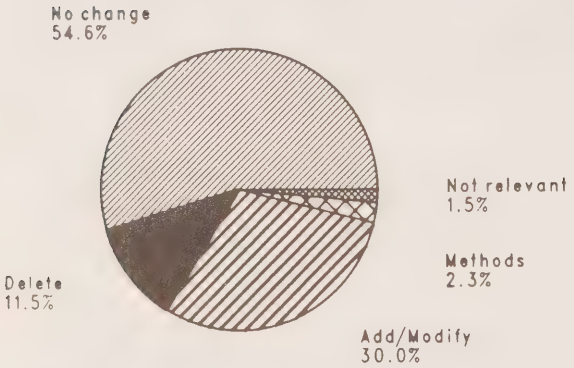
The census income variables include individual income by source, total individual income, census family income, economic family income and household income, as well as income status and other derived statistics and indicators.

The subject of census income data generated a good deal of controversy during the consultations. Income is one of the most heavily used topics in the census, and many participants urged Statistics Canada to retain the income questions. There were even some (8) calls for more detail and elaboration in the question on sources of income. On the other hand, a number of participants, in particular some former census commissioners, reported that income was the most sensitive question, and that they encountered considerable respondent resistance to it. Concerns about confidentiality, privacy, and the linking of income responses to names were also raised.

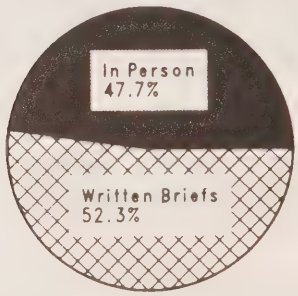
Figure 3-49 Summary of Comments on Income



Type of Comment



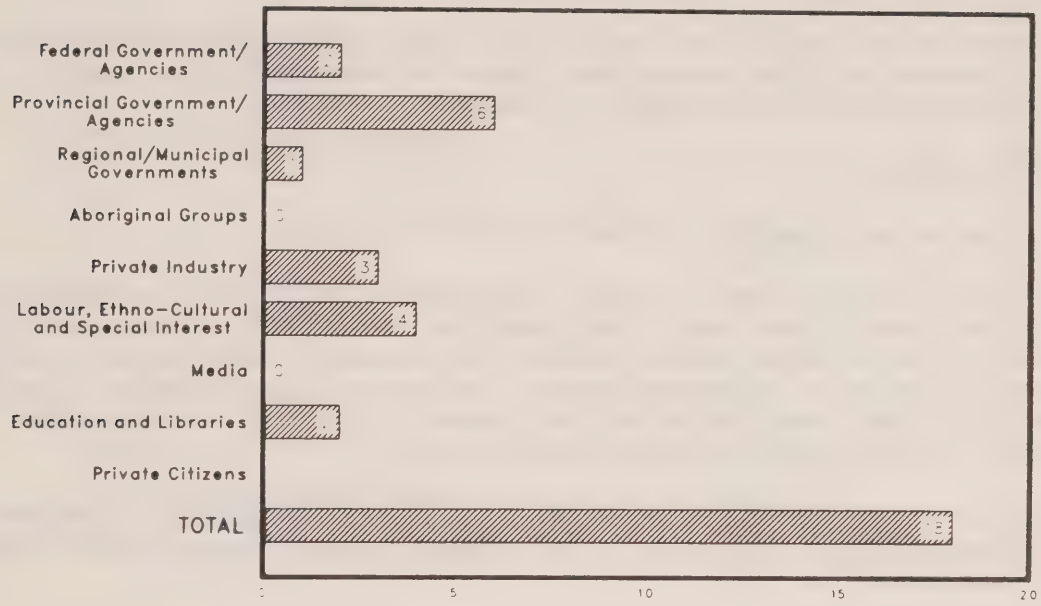
Source of the Comments



Percentage of Total Comments 3.6%

As Figure 3-49 shows, more than half the comments received on this topic favoured maintaining the current income variables. Fifteen comments supported deleting income, but the majority of these came either from persons who suggested using Revenue Canada administrative records or from former census commissioners who encountered respondent resistance. Additions and modifications to the current questions were made in 39 comments. Eight recommended expanding sources of income. Among the other modifications proposed were questions on pensions (3 comments), wealth (3), and total personal income taxes paid (3). Another five comments encouraged Statistics Canada to simplify the income topic, in some cases (4) explicitly suggesting that the income questions be rearranged to correspond to the income tax form.

Figure 3-50 Distribution of Comments on Sources of Income



As stated above, eight comments favoured additions or expansions of sources of income, another seven recommended that this variable be retained unchanged. Two more comments urged its deletion, and one requested that it be simplified.

A number of former census commissioners reported that during the 1986 Census elderly people had problems answering the questions. Since the Canadian population is aging, ways of simplifying the format of the questions may have to be explored.

Data on income are widely used by every sector of the user community. Many participants stated that the importance and value of census income data lay in their availability for relatively small geographic areas, and in their potential for cross-classification with other social and economic variables.

Government at all levels use the information to develop, monitor and evaluate programs. Provincial and municipal governments repeatedly stressed the importance of small area income data to their programs and policies. A representative of the National Action Committee on the Status of Women said that "Income data are vital in studying the socio-economic status of women and their changing roles."

People in private industry said that they use census income information for marketing purposes. In the case of religious and ethnocultural groups, their representatives stated that they need the data to measure and monitor the economic health of their communities. Social service agencies emphasized that such rapports as the income-to-shelter costs ratio provide an important measure of housing affordability.

Almost all the participants claimed that without census income data government and social programs would be hampered and impaired. Neither administrative records nor sample survey data were regarded as adequate substitutes, since they could not provide linkages with other characteristics or reliable estimates for small areas.

As is shown in the quantitative analysis and in the above discussion, there was a clear consensus that the income topic should be retained in the census. The following recommendations are therefore made:

Recommendations

1. The income topic should be retained in the 1991 Census.

   In view of the fact that the aging of the population, and its implications for Canadian society, was one of the overriding issues that emerged during the consultations, a second recommendation is necessary: every effort should be made to minimize respondent burden and simplify questionnaires. As the population ages, more people will be affected by physical limitations that will impact their ability to complete complex forms.

2. Ways of simplifying the income questions, including shortening the questions, or introducing greater conformity to the Revenue Canada income tax form should be examined.

3.17 New Census Topics

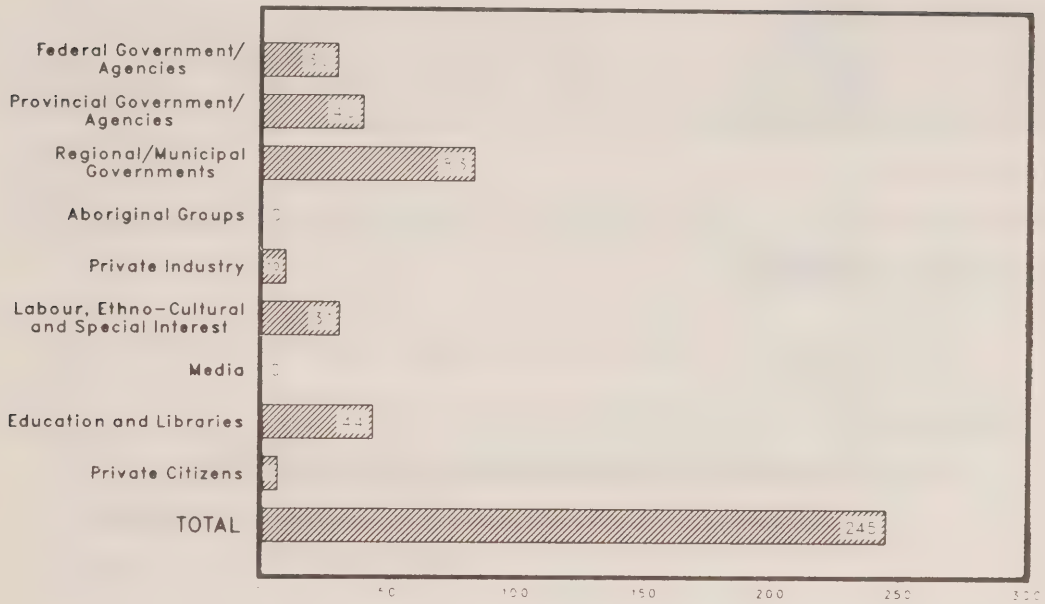
In the Content Guide Book distributed to consultation participants, one section was reserved for new census topics. While the list was not meant to be exhaustive, the following topics were suggested:

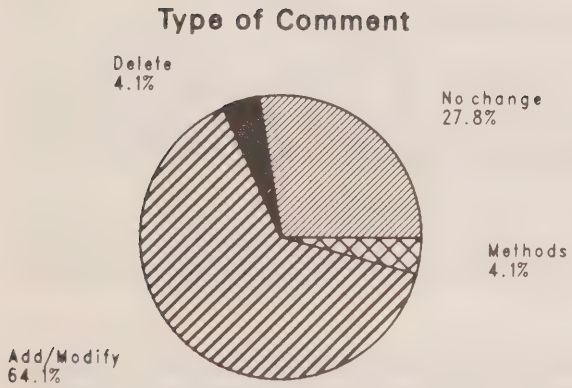
- non-market labour activity (essentially housework)
- volunteer work
- memberships (in a labour organization, an association)
- day care needs
- victims of crime, use of legal services
- disability
- the elderly
- military service

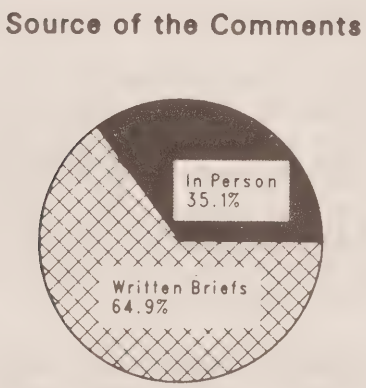
New topics were referred to in 245 comments. Though the number varied widely, there were comments on each of the proposed topics, as well as on other topics.

Since the current questionnaire is already long and complicated, and since the consultations did not yield proposals for reducing content, these new topics should be regarded as candidates for post-censal or other surveys.

Figure 3-51 Summary of Comments on New Topics





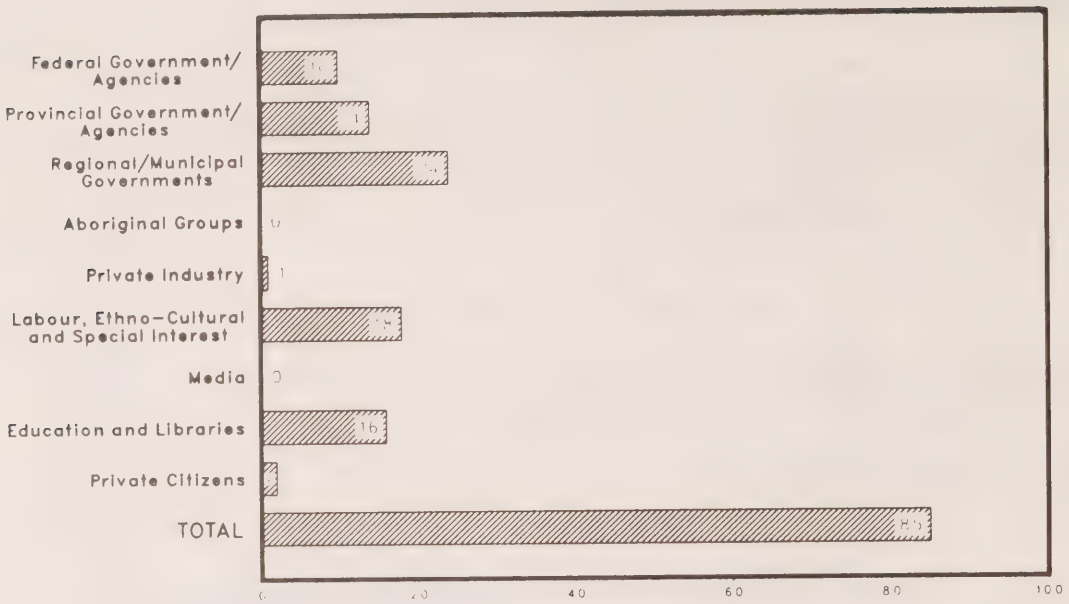


Percentage of Total Comments 6.7%

Given the diversity of the comments on new topics, they will be examined by topic, in descending order according to the number of comments.

Non-market labour activity and volunteer work drew by far the largest number of comments.

Figure 3-52 Distribution of Comments on Non-Market Labour



As Figure 3-52 shows, this topic attracted the attention of a wide range of participants. Direct reference was made to volunteer work in 42 comments, non-market labour in general was discussed in 19, housework was mentioned directly in 17, additional information was requested on the "underground economy" in seven, and work done at home and cottage industries were the subjects of four.

However, not all of the 85 comments involved support for including questions in the census. In 18, it was indicated that the information would not be useful to the party involved, or that the information was not needed at that level of geographic detail and might better be obtained through surveys.

Nevertheless, the great majority of comments urged that the census look at these topics; it was felt that it was high time that this sector be officially recognized as part of the economy.

The Canadian Advisory Council on the Status of Women and Status of Women Canada wanted women to be asked about volunteer work and housework. The Department of Regional Industrial Expansion felt that it was important to have an idea of the value of work done at home; Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation wanted information on unpaid work and volunteer work. Several provincial governments, including the Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Alberta and Yukon governments, were interested in such questions. Associations such as the Red Cross wanted to be able to evaluate the pool of volunteers.

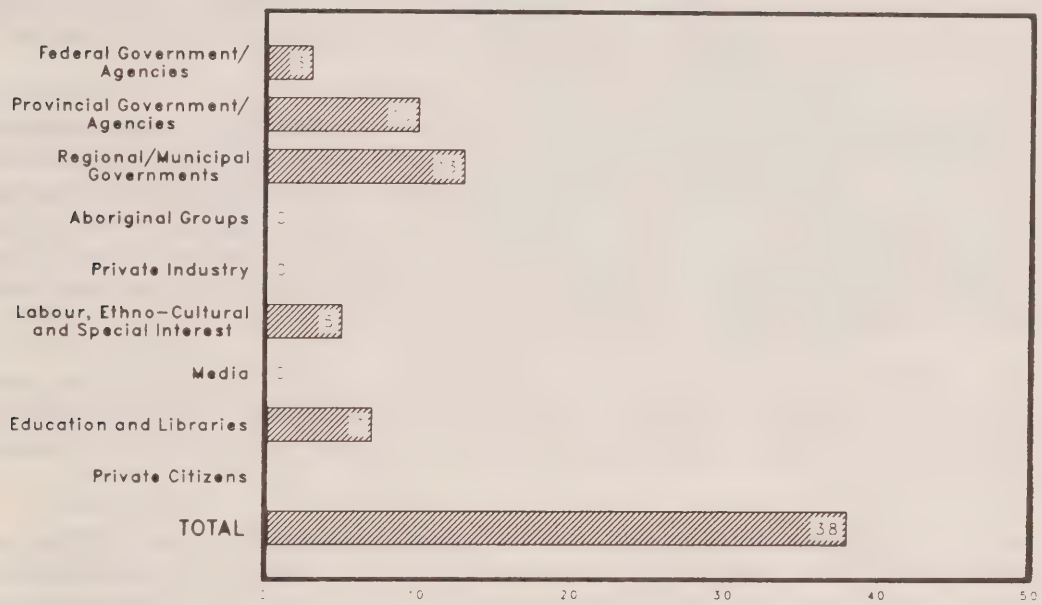
The following are a few examples of uses that would be made of the data. The Women's Policy Office of Newfoundland said that data on unpaid work and volunteer work would provide a true picture of the Canadian economy and make possible interprovincial and inter-regional comparisons for purposes of policy development.

The National Council of Women of Canada said that data on volunteer work would be useful in measuring the contribution of the volunteer sector to national welfare at a time when social responsibilities are shifting from volunteer organizations to government.

The large support expressed for this subject and the apparent usefulness of the data suggest that a question on the topic should at least be tested for the 1991 Census. This question could then be used as a filter for a more detailed survey on the nature of unpaid work and volunteer work. The question could be combined with the labour force question.

The second most discussed new topic was child care.

Figure 3-53 Distribution of Comments on Child Care



Of these 38 comments, most indicated need for data on child care (and day care centres in particular), but did not specify where the question should be asked. Four, however, suggested that the question might better be asked in a survey.

Among the federal departments and agencies wanting data on this topic were Status of Women Canada, Regional Industrial Expansion, and Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation. Data on child care costs are important in relation to family spending, government policy and legislation.

Several provinces were in favour of obtaining this information. The Women's Policy Office in Newfoundland wanted data on the availability of day care services and the need for additional services; Nova Scotia requested data on all types of child care, not only day care centres; and Quebec was in favour of a question on day care centre

needs (number and ages of children in day care centres, number of hours spent in the centres, costs, level of satisfaction of parents with respect to quality, cost and availability). Ontario pointed out that it had a special interest in the subject because this information would be an important element in the analysis of low-income earners.

Several regional and municipal governments expressed interest and said that these data would be useful for resource planning. The regional governments of Hamilton-Wentworth and Metro Toronto emphasized that this subject deserved high priority.

The consultations clearly indicated that child care is an important topic and Statistics Canada should look at this question. However, since users are interested in so many aspects of child care, no single question could be added to the questionnaire that would satisfy all expectations. Instead, the census information on the number and ages of children of working mothers should be used as the basis for a post-censal survey.

The next most discussed possible new topic was justice statistics. The two subjects given as examples in the Content Guide Book were victims of crime and use of legal services such as police departments and lawyers.

There were 23 comments on this subject. However, 10 indicated that it was not a subject for the census, either because data were not needed, the subject too delicate, a low priority, or existing statistics were sufficient. The 13 comments in favour of adding this topic pointed to various needs: Newfoundland wanted data on sexual assault and domestic violence, Nova Scotia wanted information on juvenile delinquents and Saskatchewan needed statistics on child abuse. In several cases, a question on victims of crime was requested.

Since this topic received little support during the consultations and there was no unanimity in the suggestions made, it should not be considered for the next census. Furthermore, the reaction of participants does not suggest that additional surveys be conducted in this area.

The need for additional information on the elderly has already been noted in the sections on Basic Demography (3.6), Households (3.4), Families (3.5) and Health (3.11). Under New Topics there are an additional 23 comments. In four of these comments, it was pointed out that this subject is more suited to a survey.

Support for such questions was expressed by New Brunswick and Ontario, the Department of Regional Industrial Expansion, Leroy Stone of Statistics Canada, Oxford County, the Regional Municipalities of Peel, Hamilton-Wentworth and Waterloo, the City of Toronto and several libraries. In many of the comments, no details were given on the type of data needed on the elderly; in those comments that were specific, mention was made of care in homes and institutions, the use of available services and services, and support networks.

As this report has indicated several times, the interest expressed by participants in the situation of the elderly is an indication to Statistics Canada of the direction to take. However, a battery of questions would be needed to obtain the type of information required, and this is more suited to a post-censal survey than to the census itself.

Leisure activities were the subject of 17 comments. This is particularly interesting since it was not mentioned in the Content Guide Book. Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Parks Canada, the Restigouche planning commission and several regional governments were interested in this topic. Some wanted information on tourism, others on sports and still others on the overall use of time.

Military service was the subjet of 13 comments. The Department of National Defence and Manitoba wanted a question on military service. However, the Department of Veterans Affairs did not think it was cost-effective to ask a question of the type included in 1971. Several regional governments considered this subject a low priority. The representative of the Halifax housing commission said that National Defence had this information, and Professor Jacques Légaré of the University of Montreal recommended that the question not be asked because the information could be obtained from administrative records and veterans account for only a small proportion of the population. It may be concluded that this question is of limited interest, and it would not be appropriate to add it to the 1991 Census.

Disability, which had been included as a new topic, has already been discussed in the section on Health (3.11).

Membership in labour organizations or professional associations had been suggested as a topic but was referred to in only six comments. The Bureau de la Statistique du Québec was the only organization that supported including a question on it. The other comments said that it was a low priority.

Some comments dealt with topics discussed in the sections on General Comments (3.2) and Non-content Comments (3.3), such as enumeration and the situation of the homeless, the need to have up-to-date data that were comparable over time or for small areas, and extension of mail-back during enumeration.

The following topics were also proposed:

- use of personal computers
- sexual habits
- evolution of social mentality
- discouraged workers
- disposable income
- consumption habits
- quality of life
- number of automobiles per household
- possession of precious metals
- ownership of pets
- work accidents

All these subjects are too limited to be covered by the census, but it should be possible to address use (or possession) of personal computers, and possession of precious metals and pets in the Household Facilities and Equipment Survey. It already covers consumption habits. Certainly, it would be interesting to have data on the characteristics of discouraged workers; a question on this subject could be added to the Labour Force Survey. Work accidents are already covered by a survey.

As a result of the consultations, the following recommendations can be made regarding new topics for inclusion in the census.

Recommendations

1. Test a question on work done at home, unpaid work and volunteer work. These topics could be included in the labour force question, and the results used as a filter for a post-censal survey with more detailed questions on work done at home, unpaid work and volunteer work.

2. The topics of child care and the situation of the elderly should be addressed in a post-censal survey.

3. Do not include questions on justice, military service, leisure activities or union and professional affiliations in either the census or a post-censal survey.

4.0 CONCLUSION

Once the content of the census has been finalized, or at least has come close to being finalized, it would be beneficial to again conduct information sessions with some of the major users of census data. These sessions would not need to be as extensive as the initial series. Users will have to be informed of the directions that are being considered by Statistics Canada so that when the content of the census is finalized there are no surprises. The sessions would also provide people who submitted recommendations some indication of how significant their recommendations were and to what degree they were taken into account. In general, it must be stated that most of the recommendations were quite reasonable and certainly took into account the major considerations in planning a census. They also took into account the criteria for determining what is relevant content for a vehicle such as a census.

The one aspect of the consultations which may be viewed as disappointing is that very few recommendations were made for the deletion or removal of specific content topics. Therefore, when decisions are made to substitute one variable for another, they will have to be based solely on the judgment of the experts within Statistics Canada rather than the stated priorities of the user community.

It is difficult at this point to say whether, in a cost-benefit analysis, the consultation process would result in a positive assessment. However, one of the major by-products of this process is a mailing list of people and organizations across the country who have a very direct and very positive interest in the census. This should prove to be a valuable network that may be called upon either as a sounding board or when support is required. It must also be noted that this mailing list includes many names and organizations that were not previously known to Statistics Canada.

In conclusion, it can be stated that the consultation process has already had a positive impact on the 1991 Census and that, both in terms of the definition of content and the establishment of support, it has proved itself a very effective tool.

APPENDICES

A. News Briefs - Special Editions

B. List of Meetings Held

C. Meeting Invitations (Example)

D. Copies of the 1991 Census Bulletin Developed by the Consultation Team

E. List of Briefs Received

F. List of All Consultation Participants

Appendix A

News Briefs - Special Editions

Statistics Canada Statistique Canada

Canada

NEWS BRIEFS

LES ACTUALITÉS

Issued by
Communications Division

Produit et distribué par
la Division des communications

"Special Edition" April 30, 1987

"Livraison spéciale" Le 30 avril 1987



CENSUS

1991

PUBLIC MEETING ON THE 1991 CENSUS

An opportunity to participate in the content planning for the next census. Your ideas are important. Sponsored by Statistics Canada.

February 3, 1987, at 8:30 a.m.

Guy Favreau Complex
Level 00
200 Dorchester Boulevard West
Montreal

Call (514) 283-5742 for pre-registration package.
(Meeting conducted in French, with simultaneous English translation.)

Canada

Le Soleil, dates 31/1/87 p. 50



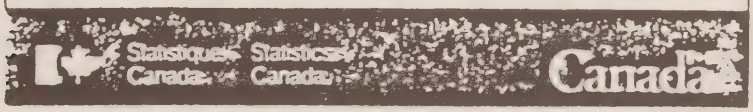
AUDIENCE PUBLIQUE SUR LE RECENSEMENT DE 1991

L'occasion de participer à la planification du contenu du prochain recensement. Vos idées comptent. Tenue par Statistique Canada.

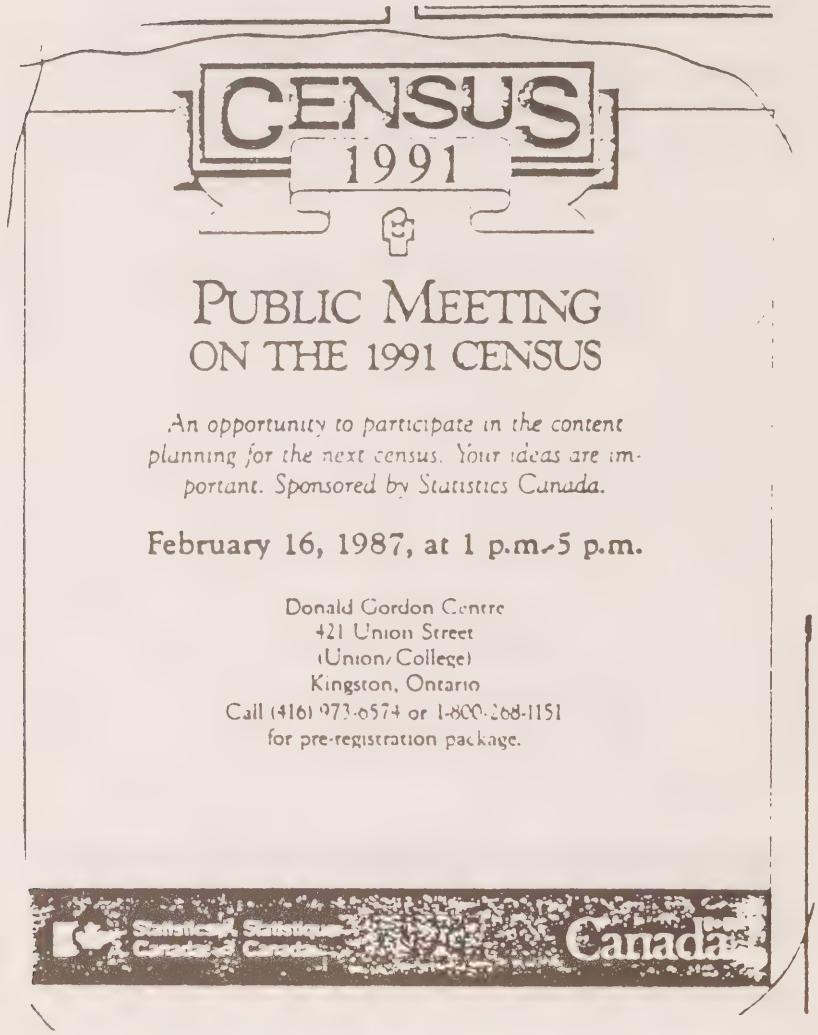
le 5 février 1987 à 8 h 30

Auberge des gouverneurs
690, boul. St-Cyrille Est
Quebec

Composez le (514) 283-5742 pour recevoir de la documentation concernant l'audience, qui se tiendra en français.



[illegible]-Standard, Kingston, 1987/02/17 p. 7A



Recensement: un Québécois propose une question sur les habitudes sexuelles

Les citoyens ont jusqu'en septembre prochain pour soumettre leurs suggestions à Statistique Canada concernant le recensement de 1991

Presse Canadienne

QUÉBEC

■ Statistique Canada, l'organisme fédéral chargé tous les cinq ans de prendre le pouls de la société canadienne, a reçu une proposition d'un Québécois visant à inscrire une question portant sur les habitudes sexuelles des Canadiennes et des Canadiens lors du prochain recensement qui aura lieu le 4 juin 1991.

Alors que des dirigeants de Statistique Canada étaient de passage hier matin à Québec, dans le but de recueillir les opinions et les suggestions de représentants de différents organismes, l'un d'entre eux les a invités à interroger les Canadiens sur leurs habitudes sexuelles.

Les représentants de l'agence fédérale ne sont d'ailleurs pas retournés les mains vides puisqu'une Québécoise a renchéri en leur demandant de consacrer une question aux loisirs des Canadiens lors de ce prochain recensement.

Il y a huit mois à peine, soit le 3 juin 1986, les Canadiens étaient invités à participer au recensement. Mais, pour les dirigeants de Statistique Canada, le compte à rebours pour la prochaine consultation nationale de 1991 est déjà commencé. Lors de la rencontre d'hier à Québec, un petit tableau affichait fièrement qu'il ne restait que 1,580 jours avant le recensement du 4 juin 1991.

Le chef du recensement de 1991, M. Gustave Goldman, devait expliquer que ce délai pouvait paraître long pour les citoyens. Mais il semble que pour les dirigeants de Statistique Canada, c'est une lutte contre la montre. Ainsi, jusqu'en septembre 1987, les Canadiens d'un bout à l'autre du pays seront appelés à faire connaître leurs opinions et suggestions en vue de ce prochain recensement.

En juin 1988, les représentants de Statistique Canada mettront à l'épreuve le questionnaire qui sera soumis à l'attention des Canadiens trois ans plus tard. En janvier 1990, le questionnaire devra recevoir l'approbation du cabinet et du gouvernement fédéral.

« Les gens, de préciser M. Goldman, sont invités également à nous faire parvenir leurs suggestions et leurs commentaires dans un mémoire. Ils peuvent nous le faire parvenir au bureau de Montréal ou encore à celui d'Ottawa. Ils ont jusqu'à septembre 1987 pour faire connaître leur position. »

Ce genre de consultation publique qui a lieu dans toutes les provinces a déjà permis aux dirigeants de cet organisme fédéral de colliger une série de sujets qui pourraient fort bien être inscrits au questionnaire du recensement de 1991. On retient ainsi les caractéristiques du travail ménager, le travail bénévole, les garderies, l'information juridique, les personnes âgées et le service militaire.

Mais, cela ne veut pas dire pour autant que toutes ces suggestions, dont celle portant sur les habitudes sexuelles des Canadiennes et des Canadiens, seront inscrites au questionnaire du prochain recensement.

« La décision d'appliquer une option particulière pour le contenu du recensement, explique-t-on, ne consiste pas simplement pour Statistique Canada, à accepter une idée qui semble fondamentalement juste. Presque toutes les suggestions sont raisonnables d'une certaine façon. Mais les personnes chargées de la planification du recensement doivent tenir compte de contraintes considérables quand elles ont à faire un choix parmi les options. »

Le Soleil, Québec mi,22/87 p. A7

La sexualité à l'index du recensement de 91?

♦Statistique Canada, ce très sérieux organisme fédéral qui est chargé tous les cinq ans de prendre le pouls de la société québécoise, succombera-t-il à l'invitation faite par un Québécois d'inscrire une question portant sur les habitudes sexuelles des Canadiennes et des Canadiens lors du prochain recensement qui aura lieu le 4 juin 1991?

par Réjean LACOMBE

Alors que des dirigeants de Statistique Canada étaient de passage, hier matin à Québec, dans le but de recueillir les opinions et les suggestions de représentants de différents organismes, l'un d'entre eux les a invités à interroger les Canadiens sur leurs habitudes sexuelles.

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Tous ces préparatifs en vue du prochain rendez-vous de 1991 revêtent une allure particulière. Il y a huit mois à peine, soit le 3 juin 1986, les Canadiens étaient invités à participer au recensement. Mais, pour les dirigeants de Statistique Canada le compte à rebours est déjà commencé. Lors de cette consultation qui se tenait à Québec, hier matin, un petit tableau affichait fièrement qu'il ne restait que 1,580 jours avant le recensement du 4 juin 1991.

Une lutte contre la montre

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Un choix parmi les options

Mais, cela ne veut pas dire pour autant que toutes ces suggestions, dont celle portant sur les habitudes sexuelles des Canadiennes et des Canadiens, seront inscrites au questionnaire du prochain recensement.

"La décision d'appliquer une option particulière pour le contenu du recensement, explique-t-on, ne consiste pas simplement pour Satistique Canada, à accepter une idée qui semble fondamentalement juste. Presque toutes les suggestions sont raisonnables d'une certaine façon. Mais les personnes chargées de la planification du recensement doivent tenir compte de contraintes considérables quand elles ont à faire un choix parmi les options."●

The Windsor Star 14/02/87

WINDSOR STAR FEB 14/87

CENSUS 1991

PUBLIC MEETING ON THE 1991 CENSUS

An opportunity to participate in the content planning for the next census. Your ideas are important. Sponsored by Statistics Canada.

February 19, 1987, 11 a.m.-3:30 p.m.

Public Library
305 Queens Avenue
Room 3
London, Ontario
Call (416) 973-6574 or 1-800-268-1151
for pre-registration package.

Statistics Canada Statistique Canada Canada

Bowdens
FOR YOUR INFORMATION
(416) 860-0794

THE WHIG-STANDARD

KINGSTON
ONTARIO
DAILY 37,323

FEB 19/87

624 KING ST W TORONTO

'Greater Kingston' residents no-shows at census meeting

I drove home from Montreal on Sunday night past the sign that says, "Greater Kingston Area: 116,000" (or whatever our absurd boast is — I'll come to the modest truth in a moment), and the next day I went to a public meeting and was embarrassed, on behalf of my city, let alone my greater area, to find only three people there.

The meeting, sponsored by Statistics Canada, had been advertised as an opportunity for the public and officials to share ideas on what questions should be asked in the 1991 census. "Your ideas are important," the advertisement said.

"Well, thanks for the compliment," the public of Kingston said, "but this day is Heritage Day, when we look back at Sir John A. Macdonald, and not ahead at . . ." (The end of the sentence was lost in a shudder.)

Small room

The meeting, thankfully, was held in one of the small meeting rooms at the Donald Gordon Centre. The three Kingstonians there were a librarian from Queen's University, a representative of the Ontario Government's ministry of industry, trade and technology, and a communications consultant representing the Chamber of Commerce.



MICHAEL COBDEN

The officials also mentioned a number of possible new census topics, such as "non-market labor activity (including housework)," volunteer work, memberships in labor organizations, service groups, political parties, "and clubs of other types," day care needs, justice (e.g. "crime victimization"), the elderly, and military service. And they were kind enough to add that these "do not by any means exhaust the subjects that could be covered in the 1991 census."

But then of course they added that census planners have to consider "some formidable constraints" on adding anything.

Because we live in a time of "fiscal restraint," Goldman said, and because fiscal restraint will still be in effect in 1991 — "we've no doubt about that" — costs have to be kept to the level of the 1986 census ($150 million, plus inflation). One effect of this is that when a question is added to the census form, a question has to be subtracted.

Statistics Canada sent three people to the meeting: Gustave J. Goldman, manager of content and planning for the 1991 census, and his assistant, Marcia Almey, of Ottawa; and Debra Merowitz of Toronto, information officer for the Southern and Western Ontario Regional Office, which includes Kingston. They came bearing slides and others visual aids, and piles and piles of publications and registration forms and other material, most of which I suppose they took back with them to Ottawa and Toronto.

The meeting went ahead as planned, however, with Goldman speaking at a microphone (which was needed because the proceedings were being tape-recorded).

Goldman said a census is an enormous, complex undertaking, and planning for it takes time. I'm sure it also takes imagination, and a meticulous consideration of the possible effects of making even the slightest change in the questionnaire.

At present, five people are working on the 1991 census. The staff will grow to 100 next year, then to several hundred, and to 50,000 by the week before census day. After the census, 200-300 people will work on the data.

About 10 million households will be polled.

Grouped by topic

In the 1986 census, questions were grouped in the following topics: households, families, basic demographic, aboriginal, housing and shelter costs, ethno-cultural, languages, health, education, mobility and place of work, nuptiality and fertility, labor force, and income.

Census officials, at the Kingston meeting and in guidebooks handed out, raised dozens of questions involving all of these topics. Should "a broader range of consensual unions" be included? How should joint-custody children be enumerated? (A questions like that could affect electoral boundaries and federal-provincial transfer payments, one of the officials said.) Is "co-operative" a valid response to a question on housing? Should respondents be asked their religion? Should they be asked "whether they consider themselves members of a visible minority in terms of race or skin color"?

Too many choices

Besides, if too many questions are asked, respondents become less willing to answer accurately, or at all. And they don't like it when there are too many choices, or when the choices are confusing. "For instance, if the questionnaire listed over 300 ethnic origins to choose from, the public would be overwhelmed," one of the guidebooks says.

"Respondents will also resist if they feel that their privacy has been invaded or if their sensitivities have been aroused. They will be reluctant to cooperate if they suspect possible disclosure of information, misappropriation of data, or if they imagine linkages to other government files.

"Some people show embarrassment if asked, for example, how many bathrooms they have. Others may feel insult over the phrasing of certain questions. For example, full-time homemakers (perceiving that they are hard at work over 80 hours a week) often take offence at being disqualified from the census question asking for the weekly number of paid working hours."

Interesting. I felt I had to say something about the poor turnout. I said that Heritage Day was a holiday for many people in Kingston.

The officials said that that was why they'd chosen the day. They'd been told that people would be more likely to come out on a holiday.

Glad to return

Goldman said he would be glad to return to Kingston for another meeting if people wanted one. His Ottawa phone number is 990-5895.

I asked if he'd tell me how many people there are in Kingston, according to the 1986 census. He said the figures had just been tabulated.

The 1986 population of Frontenac County is 113,937 (up 5,804 over 1981). For Kingston Township the figure is 31,283 (up 3,323), and for the City of Kingston it is 54,937 (up 1,673).

There was no figure for the "Greater Kingston Area."

Statistics Canada / Statistique Canada

CONTACT RECORD / FICHE DE COMMUNICATION

DATE: March 4, 1987

CLIENT: Michel Morin

AFFILIATION: CBON-FM, Societe Radio Canada

ADDRESS/ADRESSE: 15, rue FR, Sudbury

TEL./TÉL.: 675-2451

REQUEST/REQUÊTE

Interview for "le Bon Matin" with Gustave Goldmann on 1991 Census

RESPONSE/RÉPONSE

DATE:

aired on March 5, 1987. on le Bon Matin

FOLLOW-UP REQUIRED/MESURE À PRENDRE

The Toronto Star 05/02/87

Census planner seeks advice on 1991 queries

By Susan Craig Toronto Star

Statistics Canada was wondering what to ask you in the next census.

So it decided to ask you — and yesterday it got some answers.

Even if you missed yesterday's public meeting, you can still have your say on what questions should be contained in the next national census on June 4, 1991.

Formal or informal briefs will be accepted until September at Statistics Canada headquarters and at regional offices, a public meeting on the census at the Metropolitan Toronto Library was told yesterday.

The meeting was one of a series being held between now and the end of May to consult with the public on what information the census should gather.

Gustave Goldmann, manager of content and planning for the 1991 census, told yesterday's meeting that it has been suggested the census should take account of new and different styles of family building in its tabulation.

For example, Goldmann said, the "Kate and Allie concept" in which two divorced mothers live together with their children in a single household would not have been counted as a family type by Statistics Canada in the last census. As a result, it's impossible to determine if that lifestyle is widespread although the statistic could be useful for social planners and others.

Goldmann says census planners face ticklish questions, such as whether to inquire about ethnicity, race, religion and language, and what and how to ask about these subjects.

The census already asks you where you work, as well as where you live, Goldmann said, for the benefit of transportation planners.

Dozen people

Only about a dozen people attended yesterday's meeting. The group included researchers concerned with the information they'll be getting from the next census and others who were simply curious.

Briefs or letters may be submitted to Statistics Canada either at 25 St. Clair Ave. E., 10th floor, Toronto, Ont., M4T 1M4, or at the Jean Talon Building, 2nd floor, Section D9, Ottawa, Ont., K1A 0T6.

Statistics Canada Statistique Canada

CONTACT RECORD FICHE DE COMMUNICATION

DATE: March 5, 1991

CLIENT: Francis Gilbert

AFFILIATION: CBON-FM - Nouvelles Radio Canada

ADDRESS/ADRESSE: 15, rue Elm, Sudbury

TEL./TÉL.: 675-2451

REQUEST/REQUÊTE

Interview with Gustave Goldmann, on 1991 Census. Coverage of Census consultation meeting in Sudbury, March.

RESPONSE/RÉPONSE DATE: _____

FOLLOW-UP REQUIRED/MESURE À PRENDRE

The Evening Telegram, Friday, March 13, 1987, Page 5

Statistics Canada to hold hearings on 1991 census

The Evening Telegram
13 [illegible] p. 5

Statistics Canada will hold public meetings at the Holiday Inn April 6-7 to discuss the content of the 1991 Census.

The department wants public input as it begins a series of consultations on the make-up of the census. It has scheduled open meetings as well as discussions with a wide range of users and potential users of census data.

They include government officials who use information to plan, direct or evaluate programs in urban or regional development, education, transportation, health or employment; business people who use the census to locate plants or stores, to determine markets and make other decisions based on social and economic statistics; community leaders interested in studying local trends, problems or needs; scholars, researchers and others interested in various social, economic or housing problems; and private citizens, librarians and others interested in the census.

Statistics Canada is now reviewing content and definitions of the 1991 census. The department is describing the public meetings as an opportunity for citizens to present their comments and offer suggestions on the content of the 1991 census.

Recommendations can also be submitted in writing to Statistics Canada, 3rd Floor, Viking Building, Crosbie Road, St. John's, Newfoundland, A1B 3P2.

Interested persons can register in advance by calling 772-4073 before March 31 (outside the St. John's area, call toll-free Zenith-07037).

The sessions will take place from 8:30 a.m. to noon at the Holiday Inn April 6-7.



PUBLIC MEETING
ON THE 1991 CENSUS

An opportunity to participate in the content and planning for the next census. Your ideas are important. Sponsored by Statistics Canada.

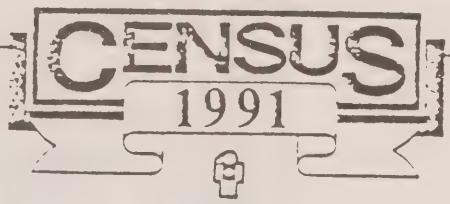
Thursday, March 26, 1987
8:30 a.m. to noon

Hotel Nova Scotian
The Atlantic Room
Halifax, Nova Scotia

Call (902) 426-5331 for pre-registration package.
Meeting will be conducted in English.

Canada

The Evening Telegram
14.03.87 p. 20

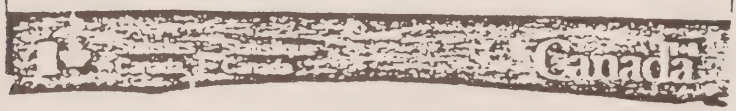


PUBLIC MEETINGS
ON THE 1991 CENSUS

An opportunity to participate in the content planning for the next census. Your ideas are important. Sponsored by Statistics Canada.

April 6 and 7, 1987,
8:30 a.m. to 11 a.m.

Holiday Inn
Salons A and B
Portugal Cove Road
St. John's, Newfoundland
Call (709) 772-4073 for pre-registration package.



On prépare déjà le recensement de 1991

Un groupe de personnes responsables de la préparation du recensement de 1991 étaient de passage à Sudbury le 5 mars dernier afin de discuter des façons d'améliorer le recensement avec des personnes de la municipalité. Gustave Goldman, responsable de la planification du recensement pour Statistique Canada explique que même si le recensement doit être effectué seulement en 1991, que le travail devrait commencer dès maintenant. Il affirme vouloir rencontrer les personnes qui servent habituellement des données du recensement afin de savoir d'elles si les questions demandées étaient utiles, de surplus ou si d'autres questions devraient être posées.

Statistique Canada possède des renseignements dans 14 domaines d'activités soit les comptes nationaux, la population, les emplois et salaires, prix, santé, éducation et culture, agriculture, fabrication, construction et services, finances des entreprises, finances des gouvernements, commerce international ainsi qu'investissements étrangers. Certains des participants à cette rencontre ont indiqué que le recensement pourrait aussi contenir des données concernant le tourisme surtout dans le nord comparé à d'autres parties du Canada. Plusieurs ont aussi mentionné l'usage des médias par les canadiens.

Entre autres certaines personnes ont indiqué qu'en sachant si les gens utilisent les moyens d'informations francophones ou anglophones seraient une façon de savoir si le bilinguisme existe vraiment au Canada. D'autres participants indiquèrent qu'il serait nécessaire de connaître le nombre de personnes qui participent aux différentes activités culturelles ce qui indiquerait si oui ou non les canadiens s'intéressent à leur culture et pourquoi.

M. Goldman indique dans la préparation du questionnaire, Statistique Canada doit se pencher sur les besoins non du présent mais qui existeront au moment ou il sera distribué soit en 1991. "Il nous faut établir les priorités d'intérêt général et social qui existeront en 1991," explique-t-il. D'après M. Goldman, la planification et le contenu doivent être exécuté consciencieusement afin de recueillir le plus d'informations possibles en demandant le moins de questions possible.

D'après M. Goldman le recensement de 1986 a eu un coût d'environ $150 millions. Il explique que ce montant est répartit comme suit, exigences constitutionnelles prend 80 pour cent du coût total les exigences relatives à l'économie neuf pour cent, les exigences traditionnelles huit pour cent ainsi que trois pour cent pour le contenu supplémentaire. Le coût du prochain recensement ne devrait pas dépasser celui du recensement de 1986, ce qui veut dire que l'addition de nouvelles questions doit être contrelancée par l'élimination de d'autres questions.

Depuis 1981, le contenu du recensement est rester relativement stable. Pourtant depuis cette date les conditions sociales et économiques des Canadiens ont bine évolué et évolueront probablement encore beaucoup. D'après M. Goldman, le recensement de 1991 devra permettre de mesurer l'importance des changements des dix dernières années, tout en indiquant l'orientation des changements prévus pour le reste du siècle ainsi que l'époque qui suivra.

Ces rencontres publiques organisées par Statistique Canada ont comme but de consulter la population sur le contenu du recensement de 1991. Les participants à ces rencontres étaient les utilisateurs actuels ou ceux qui pourraient le devenir dans le futur.

The Sunday Express 22/03/87 p. 11

CENSUS
1991

PUBLIC MEETINGS ON THE 1991 CENSUS

An opportunity to participate in the content planning for the next census. Your ideas are important. Sponsored by Statistics Canada.

April 6 and 7, 1987,
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St. John's, Newfoundland
Call (709) 772-4073 for pre-registration package.



1991 Census: Surrogate Mothers And Granny Flats

By MARK TUNNEY
Staff Writer

So you thought the 1986 federal census gathered everything Canadians could possibly want to know about themselves.

Maybe. But Gustave Goldmann, the content and planning manager for the 1991 census, told a public meeting in Saint John yesterday that the next census has to match the needs of the 1990s.

"The information will be collected in 1991 and published in 1993. It's important that the census reflect the needs of 1993 and beyond. I'm asking you to look ahead."

While Goldmann mentioned the growth of day care, cottage industries and leisure activities as items that may need to be monitored, the Saint John audience pointed to the need for information on everything from surrogate mothers to granny flats to crime victims.

Brian Shanks, a civilian criminologist with the Saint John Police Department, said he thinks the census might be the best tool to try to measure crime in Canada. A Statistics Canada 1981 survey showed that crime is two to three times heavier than what is reported to police, But it now is impossible to determine whether such a statistic holds for Saint John or how the city compares with other small and medium-size cities.

"It would help show us how well we're doing in combatting crime and how we compare to the rest of the country. If we have a problem, then we can talk to a force that seems to have had greater success."

Different Definitions

Goldmann is specifically interested in guaging whether there's a need to isolate visible minorities in census data. The federal government, which is drafting a new employment equity act, and the Human Rights Commission would like to see statistics on visible minorities. However, there are different views on what constitutes a visible minority, he cautioned.

"I'm Jewish. If I wear a yarmulka am I a visible minority? If a Caucasian shaves his head and becomes a Hare Krishna does he become part of a visible minority subject to discrimination?

Moreover, many people are offended if they are directly asked what race they are, he said. It depends on how the question is asked. Even the age of the respondent can make a difference in whether they want to be classified as black of negro, he said.

Ellen Bowen, from the Saint John Regional Library, noted that many ethnic and racial groups want to know the size of their communities. It's important from an historical perspective as well as for future organizational purposes, as in applying for government grants.

Judy Cromwell, who worked on the last census, said some of the basic demographic information on marriage and fertility is no longer so simple. For example, how would a surrogate mother be classified?

See CENSUS On Page 26

...OT W TORONTO

Census

Continued From Page 25

"We may need separate categories for those who want children for a family and those who want one for a capital gain," added Gail Wittrien, another area organizer of the last census.

There also may be a need to identify under housing the growth of granny flats, the new phenomenum of people buying mini-homes in their yards for their parents to live in, she said.

Goldmann agreed with the local census takers that there was little negative feedback on the 1986 census, although public resistance was strongest on the question of income.

"People say the revenue department already had it, but we have no way of making a connection with that beyond summary statistics."

The census is not the only way of getting information for the 1990s, he reminded the session. Provincial or municipal records, not to mention general surveys, are often more efficient ways of monitoring the trends.

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EVENING TIMES-GLOBE (EVENING
SAINT JOHN
NEW BRUNSWICK
DAILY 32,480
MAR 25/87

The Moncton Times-Transcript 26/03/37 p. 14

Hearings promote accuracy in 1991 census findings

By John Wishart
Staff Reporter

Concerns about accurate representation of the region according to ethnic origin and language highlighted a public meeting Wednesday in Moncton on the 1991 Census.

The hearing was sponsored by Statistics Canada to gather public input on the proposed content of the census questionnaire to be filled out by millions of Canadians on or before June 4, 1991.

Gustave J. Goldmann, manager of content and planning for the census office in Ottawa, chaired the meeting. Despite the fact that only five people showed up to submit presentations, Goldmann said he still considered the hearing a success.

"I don't measure the success (of a hearing) on the basis of attendance, but on the quality of comments and submissions," Goldmann said. While pleased with the discussion that took place Wednesday, the census planner said he would be even happier if the presentations and publicity surrounding the session created "networking" among interested individuals and groups which lead to further submissions to the census office.

While the series of public hearings held by Goldmann will conclude in late June, his office will receive any comments on what should be included on the census questionnaire up to Sept. 30 of this year.

With such a small group, Goldmann decided to break from the normal routine and hold informal discussions with those in attendance. Among those who submitted briefs were three representatives from the University of Moncton, a researcher from Mount A. and an official of the Moncton Public Library.

Several of the submissions dealt with the difficulty in accurately determining the ethnic origin and mother tongue of New Brunswickers, Goldmann said. There are a large number of French-language families who have become assimilated into the English language and culture who would probably have a difficult time saying whether their mother tongue was French or English, the hearing was told.

Another concern expressed was on changes to the traditional type of housing in the Atlantic region. Rather than one-family bungalows or standard apartment units, more condominiums and co-operative housing ventures are taking hold, Goldmann was told.

The census planner said the round of public hearings is simply a starting point for Statistics Canada. After the receipt of follow-up submissions, department staff will analyze the briefs and undertake a cross-country sample questionnaire or "options test" in September, 1988 to elicit further response from the public.

The only bits of information that must be included on a census form according to law are age, sex, marital status and language, Goldmann pointed out. That gives planners a wide degree of flexibility to compose other relevant questions on the make-up of the nation, he said.

He urged anyone who was interested in seeing a specific question on or off the census questionnaire to write him in Ottawa at Jean Talon Building, Second Floor, Ottawa, Ont. K1A 0T6. Submissions can also be sent to the regional office: 1256 Barrington St., Halifax, N.S., B3J 1Y6.

David Jennings, regional communications officer for Statistics Canada, said the Moncton hearing was originally scheduled to be held only in French. The department wanted to hold only one hearing in each of the Maritime provinces and the New Brunswick session was scheduled for Fredericton.

RADIO AND TELEVISION COVERAGE, NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION
COUVERTURE RADIOPHONIQUE ET TELEVISEE, RÉGION DE LA CAPITALE NATIONALE

STATION & DATE	PROGRAM & TIME	ITEM DESCRIPTION	TIME	LENGTH
CBC Radio March 26	Canada at Five 5 p.m.	For the first time, Statistics Canada is asking the public to suggest questions for the 1991 census. Police and sociologist Hugh Armstrong have suggested questions concerning victims of crime. Clip: Armstrong.	5:08	1 min.
CBC Radio March 26	World at Six 6 p.m.	More on Statistics Canada's public request for questions included on the 1991 census. This one focuses on the probable inclusion of questions pertaining to visible minorities. Clip: G. Goldman of Statistics Canada.	6:33	2 min.
CFRA March 26	Speaking Out 9 p.m.	A discussion of Canada's immigration policies mentions unemployment and population rates. (No StatsCan heard).	9:00	90 m

LA PRESSE 27/03/87 p. 38

PRODUCTION PETROLIERE INCHANGÉE

■ Les exportations canadiennes de petrole ont augmente de 20 p. cent l'an dernier, selon des chiffres publies hier par Statistique Canada. En 1986, precise l'agence, le Canada a exporte tout pres de 34 millions de metres cubes. Par contre, les importations ont augmente de 25,2 p. cent, pour se situer a 20,6 millions de metres cubes. La production canadienne est demeuree inchangee a 91 millions de metres cubes.

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Nova Scotians suggest changes for 1991 census

By CLAIRE McILVEEN
Staff Reporter

Nova Scotians got a chance to air complaints about past censuses and speculate on thought-provoking trends for the future during a public planning meeting Thursday for the 1991 census.

A question on unreported crime "would be of great help to us," said Halifax Police Department spokesman Vince MacDonald.

Because crimes like rape and domestic violence aren't reported to police, they are difficult to monitor, he said.

The census collects information about where people live and work, but the high cost of paying Statistics Canada to process the data makes the exercise useless, said an employee of the Halifax planning and development department.

Other concerns brought up by the 30 academics, civic workers and consultants at the meeting included the gathering of information on people who bear children, now limited to only married or once-married women over 15 years of age.

Because the 1986 census question on aboriginal people was confusing, it elicited poor information and should be changed, said Roger Hunka of the Native Council of Nova Scotia.

Those attending the meeting also pinpointed trends for the future that today's census takers will have to keep in mind.

A growing trend in the United States among companies trying to cut costs is the option of having employees work out of their own homes on computers, "people who telecommute," said Bill Collins of Gardiner Info.

Volunteer agencies will need more information on the unpaid and growing work of volunteers, including commuting patterns, so they can consider compensation for travel, said a spokesman for the Red Cross.

Civic workers told census planners they need more information on mother-in-law apartments and granny flats — mobile homes or small buildings put up to house elderly relatives — to plan housing for an increasingly older population.

The census should reflect the growing phenomenon of married or once-married children who have moved back with their parents, said Hugh Armstrong of the Canadian Sociological and Antropology Association.

Mr. Collins and Peter Jackson of Halifax County also asked that the increasing number of people job-sharing or working at two or more part-time jobs be tabulated in the next census.

Statistics Canada is holding a series of public meetings across the [illegible] to find out what census information people use and what questions they'd like included in the 1991 census. Written briefs on changes are being solicited.

Gustav Goldman, manager of content and planning for the 1991 census, warned that census data on topics like age, marital status, official language, and electoral boundaries is required by the constitution.

Since only 20 per cent of the total census budget is devoted to other topics and the census is bound by budget restraints, adding new questions will mean dropping others, Mr. Goldman said.

EVENING TIMES-GLOBE (EVENINGS

SAINT JOHN
NEW BRUNSWICK
DAILY 32,480

MAR 30/87

Towards The 21st Century

IT MAY seem a little early to be thinking of the 1991 census, but not to the content and planning manager of the national statistical survey, Gustave Goldmann. He's touring the country seeking ideas that will make the numbers collected in four years' time relevant and useful in the years leading up to the turn of the century.

Local people responded well to Mr. Goldmann's invitation at a public meeting in the city last week. They suggested the census takers might look at new aspects of modern society not covered in the 1986 survey, such as surrogate motherhood, the growing practice of erecting "granny houses" behind but separate from the family home, and the number of crime victims.

Brian Shanks, a civilian criminologist with the Saint John Police Department, told the meeting he thinks the census might be the best tool to try to measure crime in Canada. A Statistics Canada survey in 1981 showed that crime is two to three times worse than what is reported to police, but there's a lack of detail.

Goldmann himself is specifically interested in gauging whether there's a need to isolate visible minorities in census data. Any questions on racial topics would have to be framed skilfully so as not to stray onto tricky ground. As the census manager acknowledged, many people take offence if directly asked what race they are.

Local census takers reported public resistance last time to probing into sensitive topics like how much people earn. And an earlier census ran into trouble inquiring about the number of bathrooms people had in their homes.

There's no doubt census questions, to bring forth useful results, have to be put properly. They must avoid stinging respondents into resentment, or worse, inaccurate answers.

It's all too easy for mistakes to creep in anyway. The ongoing conflict between United States and Canadian government trade figures indicates how significant errors can be. Statistics Canada figures state the U.S. bought $15.6 billion more in merchandise trade goods from Canada in 1986 than Canada bought from the U.S. But U.S. Census Bureau statistics say the U.S. merchandise trade deficit was $32 billion, or more than twice as much.

Such muddles helped to give rise to that old saying that there are "lies, damned lies, and statistics." Still, giving up number-collecting isn't the answer, because the world is becoming more and more dependent on information, the bulk of it statistical. So there's more sense in Canada's planning early for 1991's effort than may meet the eye initially.

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THE EVENING PATRIOT

CHARLOTTETOWN
P.E.I.
DAILY 5,728

MAR 30/87

Stats Canada seeks input into census

Statistics Canada wants people to do more than just stand up and be counted for the 1991 census, and the manager of content and planning Gustave Goldmann, says he wants public input into the planning of the survey.

In Charlottetown from Ottawa, he held a public meeting Friday to try and determine the basic needs of census product users.

Mr. Goldmann said the content covered in the census is one of the first and most critical issues to be considered in the planning cycle.

Statistics Canada seeks input from Canadians into census

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In Charlottetown from Ottawa he held a public meeting Friday to determine the basic needs of census product users.

Mr. Goldmann said the co- covered in the census is one of the first and most critical issues considered in the planning cycle.

He added this is the first year Statistics Canada has gone public to ... there are sections of the cen... that should be changed, or wh... some questions should be add... deleted.

"We've had bilateral meet... with government departments ...d the major users of the census, but we've never opened the meetings up to the public before," he stated.

It may seem like it's a little early for the 1991 census, but we have to have all the preparatory work completed by this September, he said. Anyone with ideas on how to improve the census can contact Census Canada in Ottawa or in Halifax up until that date.

The Charlottetown meeting followed similar visits in Fredericton, St. John, Moncton and Halifax, and Mr. Goldmann said census concerns in the Maritimes tend to deal with mobility and place of work.

People are interested in how people commute to work, and migration within the country, he stated.

Some people in New Brunswick said they have built up social pockets and want to maintain the same neighborhood they have lived in for generations. As a result they will commute long distances to jobs," Mr. Goldmann said.

Other issues of discussion included whether common law marriages should be included separately on the census form, and whether person number one on the form should be replaced by head of household.

The main topics covered under the last census were households, families, basic demographics, aboriginals, housing and shelter costs, ethno-cultural factors, languages, health, education, mobility and place of work, nuptiality and fertility, the labour force, and income.

... Canada have changed ... decade while the content ... census has remained relatively unchanged since 1981. Plans for the census must anticipate requirements in 1993 and beyond," he stated.

Due to continued fiscal restraint, he added the costs of the 1991 census in terms of dollars and the burden on the respondents must not exceed those incurred for the 1986 census.

He said some of the current statistics might have to be dropped to allow new areas to be covered in 1991.

After the preparatory work is complete in September, planning and consultation will occur until July 1989. By January 1990 the questionnaire should be approved by Parliament and in June 1990 the census forms will be printed. The census is on June 4, 1991.

The Globe and Mail [illegible]

p. 38

REPORT ON CANADA

Oil product sales rise 10.3 per cent in February to highest since 1984

Canadian sales of refined oil products rose 10.3 per cent to a seasonally adjusted 6,739,900 cubic metres in February from 6,175,100 in January, Statistics Canada says.

The agency said the February figure was the highest volume of sales for any month since March, 1984.

Seasonally adjusted sales of gasoline totalled 2,332,200 cubic metres in February, a 4.8 per cent increase from January, diesel fuel oil 1,256,700, up 5.7 per cent, light fuel oil 564,600, up 15.9 per cent, and heavy fuel oil 1,568,800, up 13.8 per cent.

Steel output

Canadian steel ingot production declined 6.7 per cent to 294,059 metric tons in the week ended April 11 from 315,009 tons the previous week, Statistics Canada says.

The latest week's output was down 0.9 per cent from year-earlier production of 296,649 tons.

From Jan. 1 through April 11, production totalled 4,206,000 tons, a 4.9 per cent increase from 4,008,000 tons a year earlier.

The Evening Telegram 27/04/87 p. 4

StatsCan discourages notion next census simply a head count

By CATHY FINN
OF The Evening Telegram

Most people usually think of the census as a routine bureaucratic head count, not as an exercise in compiling data that reflects huge and lasting changes in society.

Statistics Canada wants to rid Canadians of the first perception as it prepares for extensive changes in the content of the next major census in 1991. Public hearings are being held to allow organizations and individuals a chance to tell the department what they want included in the 1991 census, the last major one to be conducted in this century.

The government is not jumping the gun on this one, either. StatsCan officials conducting a public hearing Monday at Holiday Inn emphasized the mammoth nature of the task.

Gustav Goldman, the Ottawa-based content planning manager for the 1991 Census, told The Evening Telegram consultations with the public are only the first part of the job of redrawing the census. Formal briefs will be accepted until September, 1987 and a census content test is planned for June, 1988.

Then come evaluation of the test and preparation of a formal submission to the federal cabinet of questions to be included in the 1991 document. Cabinet should be in a position to approve the new content by January, 1990.

"That will allow time for the production of documents and procedures required to conduct the census," Mr. Goldman said.

Only five people attended the hearings Monday, a turnout which disappointed Mr. Goldman and Dave Courtney, assistant regional director with Statistics Canada, but which did not detract from the quality of the discussion. Several representatives of city organizations were scheduled to appear for the second set of hearings this morning.

SEEKING FEEDBACK

Mr. Goldman sought feedback on numerous suggestions for rearranging census content. As noted in StatsCan's Blueprint For Discussion on the 1991 Census, content has remained basically unchanged since 1981.

"The question is not over," the discussion paper says. "It is important that the content of the 1991 census be planned to take into account the changes which have occurred in the last 10 years and that it anticipates changes which are projected for the balance of this century and beyond."

StatsCan wants to reflect several changes in its next "snapshot of society," as Mr. Courtney terms the census. The social and economic landscape is different from 1981; it can be expected to change again by 1991.

One of the more significant shifts — the "greying" of Canada as more of the population becomes elderly. The change has vast implications for housing, health care, urban planning, almost every area of social planning.

The designation of family no longer refers to the traditionalnuclear unit where the man ruled over a loving quartet that included a wife and two children. Single-parent and extended families now dot the domestic scene and will enter into the census.

Among the questions StatsCan wants considered - how to resolve the problem of enumerating children whose parents have joint custody.

Mr. Goldman's overview raised other pertinent questions. Should StatsCan offer the aboriginal population living on reserves a separate questionnaire, since the content of the regular questionnaire has little relevance to their lifestyle? In the area of basic demographics, should the question on marital status be changed to include de facto unions? Should people be asked their religion?

SOME NAME RELIGION

Bill Tilford, an engineering management consultant in St. John's, observed that respondents may well name their religion but never practice it. Mr. Goldman explained one practical justification for inquiring about religious affiliation.

"Religions use the census information to determine their inventory or their market, if you will," he said.

The dilemma of defining exactlywhat a "visible minority" is will preoccupy census planners, too, as the 1991 census will demand more information on visible minorities. For one thing, researchers want to use such data to measure discrumination in Canada.

"The question is how to target accurate visible minorities without offending respondents, how to disentangle stereotypes and semanticsfrom a reasonable definition. As one man pointed out, left-handed people could be considered to constitute a visible minority, as could Jews when they are wearing - but only when they are wearing - their yarmulkes.

Bin Newell, an urban planner with the City of St. John's, thinks the new census should include more questions about housing, particularly as it relates to the needs of senior citizens. She wants more information about seniors' sources of income —to enable planners to determine what type of accommodation is needed.

"We're also interested in improving data retrieval. Urban planners want this kind of information made more easily available to them," Ms. Newell said.

Ms. Newell also suggested StatsCan include questions on wage rates for both men and women in its section on the labor force. Answers would be cross-tabulated by sex.

She believes the hearings are highly useful sessions for consulting those who make up the census.

StatsCan may add topics not now covered by the census. Possible issues include non-market labor activity (including housework), volunteer work, day care, justice and military service.

The hearings continue until noon today. Recommendations can also be submitted in writing to Statistics Canada, 3rd Floor, Viking Building, Crosbie Road, St. John's, Newfoundland A1B 3P2.

1991 Census

Librarian input sought

1991 is only a few short years away. This is the message Statistics Canada officials are sending Canadians about the next census. Four years is a long time, but in terms of census planning, it's barely long enough.

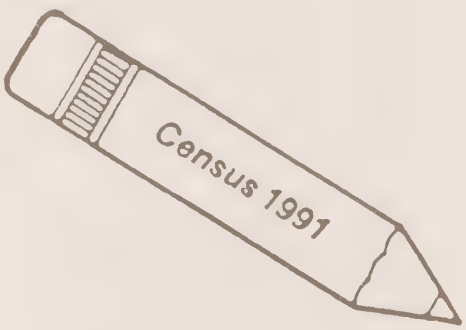
For the 1991 Census, Statistics Canada is embarking on an extensive series of consultations on the content of the census.

Officials would welcome the participation of librarians in the consultation process. As both users and disseminators of census information, librarians are in a unique position to know both the extent of the census data base, its applications and its limitations. Reference librarians in particular will have gained a thorough knowledge of the general public's information needs.

As in the past, Statistics Canada representatives are meeting with other federal departments and agencies, provincial and municipal governments, and other major users of census data such as planners and business groups.

New wrinkle

This year, however, a new wrinkle has been added. For the first time, the general public has been invited to participate in meetings on census content. Open public meetings are being held in most major population centres throughout the country.



The 1991 Census will be the last decennial census of this century and it will have to meet the information needs of the 1990s and beyond.

Because of the changes that have taken place in the social and economic life of Canada in recent years, Statistics Canada is re-evaluating traditional census content and definitions. It is asking data users to examine current census content in the light of their own present and future data needs. Users are being asked to try to foresee the information needs of the future and to make suggestions on the basis of these projections.

Comments on the census could include: additions to the current content; deletions of questions or variables that are no longer a priority or relevant, or are available elsewhere; modifications; or entirely new topics that have never been covered in the census. All comments and recommendations will be given serious consideration.

Statistics Canada officials ask that participants in the consultation process bear in mind that census content refers to the full capability of the data base. This includes the questions on the questionnaire and all the variables derived from them. Comments on other topics, such as census products and output, will not be discouraged, but the purpose of the meetings is to discuss content.

By topic

Meetings are structured by census topic, starting with households and families and concluding with labour force participation and income. Other topics include language, nuptiality and fertility, mobility and place of work, and ethnocultural variables. Participants are asked to re-evaluate these topics and their current format.

For example, in 1986 the census included a first-time question on disabilities. Should this question be repeated in 1991? Should other questions on health be part of the census? If so, to compensate for new question(s), are there topics that could be dropped or omitted in 1991?

As part of the discussion on ethnocultural and language variables, users are asked whether the removal of mark boxes would be an improvement, enhancing data quality and eliminating some of the perceived bias. Would the alternative, listing all possible responses in the guide that accompanies the questionnaires, be only an additional burden to respondents?

Meeting schedules

The consultation meetings started in February. By the time this issue of *Feliciter* appears, most of the meetings in Ontario, Quebec and the Atlantic provinces will have taken place. Meetings in the Prairie provinces, the two northern territories and British Columbia will be held in April and May. In June, the National Capital Region will be covered.

For more information on the meetings in your area, or for further information on the 1991 Census, contact your local Statistics Canada Regional Office at the address and phone number listed below.

You may also submit your recommendations in writing. Formal and informal written briefs will be accepted. They may be forwarded to CLA in Ottawa, your local Statistics Canada office, or directly to the Manager, 1991 Census Content and Planning, Statistics Canada, Ottawa, Ont. K1A 0T6. Deadline for submissions is September, 1987.

This article was prepared by Marcia Almey, 1991 Census Content, Statistics Canada.

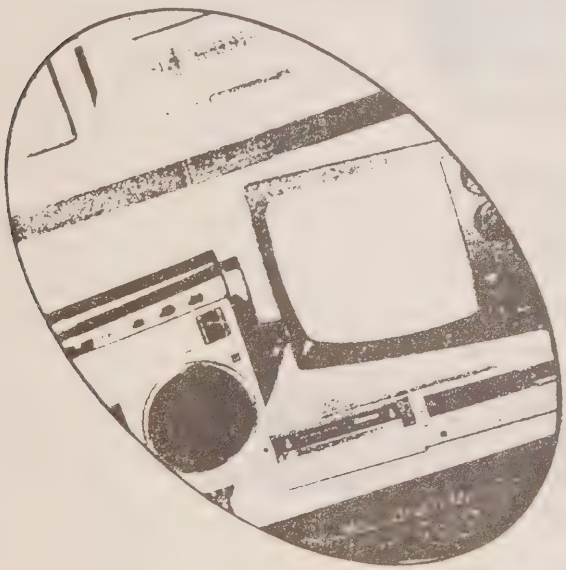
Statistics Canada Statistique Canada

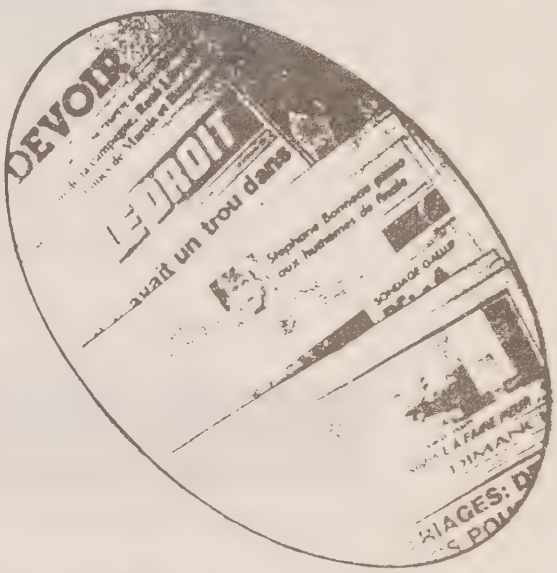
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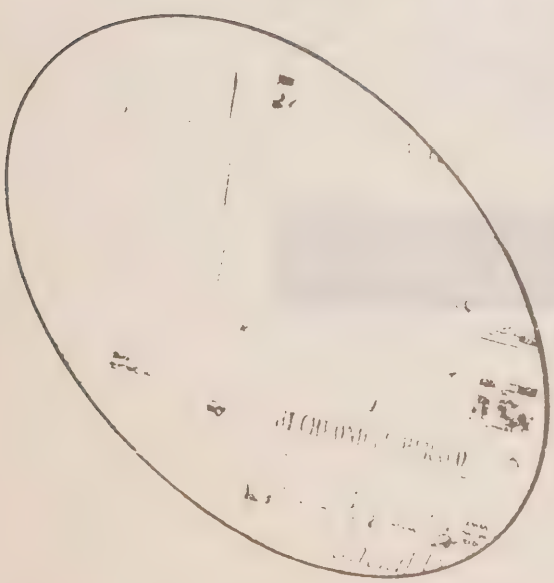
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JUL 20 1987
JUIL

Winnepeg Free Press 18/4/87 p.29

CENSUS
1991

PUBLIC MEETING
ON THE 1991 CENSUS

An opportunity to participate in the content planning for the next census. Your ideas are important. Sponsored by Statistics Canada.

April 28, 1987
1:30 p.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Winnipeg Convention Centre
Meeting Room 12
Winnipeg, Manitoba
Call (204) 949-4020 (outside the Winnipeg area, call toll-free 1-800-282-8006) for pre-registration package.

Statistics Canada Statistique Canada

Canada

CENSUS
1991

PUBLIC MEETING
ON THE 1991 CENSUS

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Statistics Canada

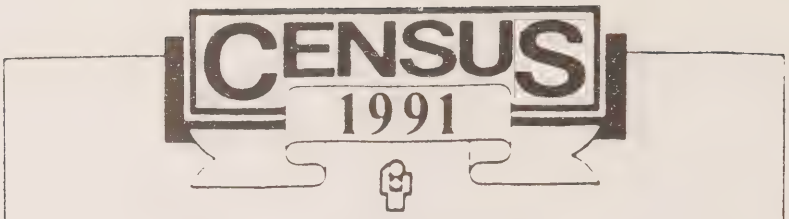
May 20, 1987

9:00 a.m. to noon

Robson Square Media Centre
800 Robson Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
[illegible] Vancouver [illegible]
[illegible] Toll-free 1 [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible]

THE VANCOUVER PROVINCE : MAY 19/87 PG. 14

Statistics Canada Statistique Canada Canada



PUBLIC MEETING
ON THE 1991 CENSUS

An opportunity to participate in the content planning for the next census. Your ideas are important. Sponsored by Statistics Canada.

May 20, 1987

9:00 a.m. to noon

Robson Square Media Centre
800 Robson Street
Vancouver, British Columbia

Call 660-3691 (outside the Vancouver area, call toll-free 1-800-663-1551) for pre-registration package.

Statistics Canada Statistique Canada

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Vancouver Sun
13 May 87

53



AUDIENCE PUBLIQUE
SUR LE RECENSEMENT DE 1991

L'occasion de participer à la planification du contenu du prochain recensement. Vos idées comptent. Tenue par Statistique Canada

le 25 juin 1987
19 h à 22 h

le 26 juin 1987
9 h à 12 h

Hotel Delta Ottawa
361, rue Queen
Ottawa, Ontario

Composez le (613) 990-8696 pour recevoir de la documentation.

Statistique Canada | Statistics Canada

Canada

The Leader Post 1/5/87 p.A13(Regina)

Statistics Canada prepares for paper blizzard of 1991

By Murray Mandryk
of The Leader-Post

Pile all 12 million forms Statistics Canada will print for the 1991 census on top of each other and they will be as tall as 44 Continental Bank buildings.

Spread out these census forms and they'll cover 137 Canadian football fields end zone to end zone.

Lay them end to end along the Trans-Canada Highway and they'll stretch from Regina to 60 miles east of Quebec City.

Weigh all the staples in those census forms and . . . oops, my calculator batteries have konked out . .

Anyway, you get the picture. The June 4, 1991 census is going to have to deal with numbers that are bigger than ever before.

But if coping with Canada's ever-growing population — represented by the increase in the numbers of forms Statistics Canada has to distribute — was the government agency's only problem, preparing for the 1991 count wouldn't be nearly as challenging, said Gustave Goldmann, manager of content and planning for the 1991 census.

With an increasingly complex society, the real problem Census 1991 faces is the collection and interpretation of those numbers.

"We're dealing with a society that is rapidly changing," said Goldmann, in Regina Thursday for one of 70 cross-Canada meetings. "We're having a hell of a hard time keeping up with the changes.

"It's not just where they are or what they are anymore. It's: 'Why are they there?' "

For example, Statistics Canada's once relatively simple task of calculating the number of family units has fallen victim to the "Kate and Allie concept."

That is the increasingly popular trend in our country where single parent families — like the two families on the popular American situation comedy — have moved in together for economic or other reasons, Goldmann said. In such a situation, it's tough for Statistics Canada to decide whether such households represent one family unit or two.

Another problem for the agency is joint custody where a child may be living with each separated parent at different times of the year, he added.

And despite an increasingly educated society, the forms must be kept simple so everyone can fill them out, Goldmann explained. "Our population is aging. A reality of today is we cannot make the forms any more complex."

Then there is the problem of getting the forms to people.

While at one time census takers may have had a hard time getting the forms to rural people in the backwoods, their successors today face high security apartment buildings that are even more impenetrable, Goldman said.

The 1991 forms may have to be mailed instead of hand-delivered, as a result.

But the main purpose of the public meetings will be to determine what information will be important to Canadians in the 1990s, he explained.

With Statistics Canada aiming at keeping the 1991 census to about the same cost as the 1986 census — about $150 million during the peak four years leading up to the count — it isn't a case where new questions can just be tacked on, Goldman said. Each additional question can cost between $600,000 and $2.5 million.

So it is important to determine now which issues will be important to Canadians going into the 1990s.

Day care and immigration are two that come to mind, Goldmann said. But others being raised are somewhat more surprising.

Some have projected that there will be 100 million people in the world with AIDS by 1991, one person at Thursday's meeting said. A question concerning the AIDS issue may be appropriate for the 1991 census form.

Even though the census is still four years away, Canadians don't have much longer to decide what should be on the form.

With 12 million forms going out, printing must start by June 1990, he said. That means the questions on the form must be approved by the federal cabinet by January 1990.

Statistics Canada will wrap up the public consultation process by September.

—

Bowdens
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THE CALGARY HERALD

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MAY 27/87

624 KING ST. W TORONTO

StatsCan seeking questions that count

By Dick Schuler
(Herald staff writer)

Statistics Canada is already working on what to ask Canadians in the 1991 census.

Ed Pryor, the census manager, said Tuesday in Calgary that because of budget restraints a lot of questions that were asked in the past may have to be dropped, while many lobby groups want even more questions added.

Pryor, here on a cross-country tour to get input from users of census data, said it wants the 1991 questionnaire as simple as possible. "It can't cost us more than the $150 million, or $14 per household, we're spending on the 1986 census," he added.

By law, StatsCan is required to ask only four questions of Canadians every 10 years: age, sex, marital status and mother tongue, he noted.

But largely because of the clamor from provincial and local governments, plus special interest groups and the business community, dozens of other questions have cropped up in the recent "long forms" which have to be answered by 20 per cent of the households.

They range from questions on alimony income to the sewage disposal system in your house, from the birth place of parents to whether your first marriage ended because your spouse died.

Pryor acknowledged too many nosy questions may get some Canadians angry about the census, while some interest groups want even more data.

Organizations for handicapped, for example, want to find out how many disabled are living where, and how they live.

But it is becoming increasingly difficult to find the correct crisp census question, he said.

Can you ask Canadians for their "race" without offending some, should the religion question be abolished, and is it really important to know in 1993, when all the figures will be published, how many people lived in condos, housing co-operatives and mobile homes in 1991?

StatsCan which will open a Calgary office in the Harry Hays Building in August will accept written briefs until the end of September.

Peter Palfenier

June 7/89 News of the North

Census Canada explains its nosiness

by Andrew Reinboldt

Census Canada is preparing for our future.

Ed Pryor, director general of census and demographic statistics, was in Yellowknife last week to discuss some proposals for the decennial questionnaires which will arrive on Canadian doorsteps in 1991.

"The real question for 1991 is can we collect quality information," Pryor told a group at the Discovery Inn last Thursday.

"Our obligation is to collect useful information at a reasonable cost to Canadians."

Although the census has remained relatively unchanged since 1981, Pryor says that social and economic changes as well as anticipated changes, make alterations to the form necessary.

Also, since compiling and distributing the questionnaires costs Canadian taxpayers roughly $150 million, "the listening part has to start now," Pryor says.

Although the program is compulsory, Pryor adds that "in a sense it depends on people's goodwill," so Census Canada is asking for input and suggestions for the 1991 forms.

Preparing the forms is a tricky process and Pryor says that there are always new circumstances to be considered.

In the past, some questions have been considered too personal, too ambiguous or simply irrelevant, he adds.

As the standard of living changes, the forms have to be adjusted accordingly.

The 1991 forms, for instance, will not ask respondents how many bathrooms they have or how many major electrical appliances they own.

They will probably ask, however, questions concerning income, ethnicity and fertility.

Pryor says it is that type of question which most concerns Canadians.

He adds that although the information is important, it is difficult to get an accurate response.

Should questions on fertility include all woman 15 years of age or older, regardless of marital status?

With the changing relationship of families (couples living together, separated couples who both live with someone else) are questions concerning nuptuality precise?

Are some questions too sensitive or offensive?

What constitutes an invasion of privacy?

Pryor says all of these concerns must be addressed before any census can occur.

He adds that in order for the program to be successful, it must also minimize the burden on the respondent and make the questions clear.

Although Census Day, June 4, 1991, is still several years away, "the planning has to start now," Pryor says.

The content of the 1991 census will go to cabinet for parliamentary approval in January, 1990.

Le recensement de 1991 est déjà en préparation

OTTAWA — Les résultats du recencement de 1986 sont à peine connus que Statistique Canada prépare le prochain, prévu en 1991.

par Claude Lévesque
chef du bureau d'Ottawa-Carleton

L'agence fédérale accorde une importance particulière à ce prochain inventaire du pays, à cause des changements sociaux considérables qui sont survenus au cours des dernières années: les questionnaires pourraient par conséquent être modifiés assez substantiellement pour en tenir compte.

Les unions libres, les nouvelles formules d'habitation, les minorités visibles, les victimes de crimes, figurent parmi ces changements.

Statistique Canada terminait hier à Ottawa une série de 51 audiences publiques tenues à travers le Canada depuis février. Le chef de la planification du recensement, M. Gustave Goldman, estime avoir rejoint ainsi entre 1,500 et 2,000 personnes. L'organisme tient toujours ce genre de consultation pré-censitaire, mais c'est la première fois qu'on y a donné une telle ampleur, selon M. Goldman.

Minorités

Statistique Canada veut disposer d'un questionnaire qui sera valable, à quelques modifications près, au moins pour les deux prochains recensements.

Ce nouveau questionnaire devrait-il comporter des questions directes sur la race des répondants, aux fins de la loi sur l'égalité des chances? Celle-ci suppose en effet une connaissance de la proportion des "minoritaires visibles" dans l'ensemble de la population, puisqu'elle vise leur juste représentation dans les métiers et professions.

Les derniers recensements comptaient des questions sur la religion, l'origine ethnique, la citoyenneté, l'année d'immigration, le lieu de naissance, mais pas sur la race. Devrait-on demander aux répondants s'ils se considèrent de par la couleur de leur peau ou leur race, comme faisant partie d'une minorité visible? "Evidemment, le problème de la perception qu'un individu a de lui-même se poserait alors", admet M. Goldman. De culture juive, le fonctionnaire se coiffe alors d'un petit bonnet en disant: "Je viens de me rendre visible."

Familles

D'autres questions sont soulevées par les récents changements sociaux. Ainsi, dans quel territoire doit-on recenser les enfants, de plus en plus nombreux, dont la garde est partagée entre les deux parents séparés? Le problème se pose aux pouvoirs publics, notamment en ce qui concerne le financement de écoles.

Selon M. Goldman, il serait également intéressant d'établir comment les dépenses sont partagées entre les membres des menages.

Au chapitre de l'habitation, on ajoutera probablement de nouvelles catégories, comme les coopératives.

Le chef de la planification suggère également qu'on profite du recensement de 1991 pour recueillir des données sur les victimes des crimes: "On a des statistiques sur les criminels, mais peu sur les victimes, parce que plusieurs crimes ne sont jamais rapportés. De telles données servirait à la prévention et aux programmes d'aide aux victimes."

Des changements devraient également être apportés pour tenir compte de l'importance grandissante du travail bénevole.

La prochaine étape de la préparation du recensement de 1991 consistera à consulter les autres agences et ministères fédéraux

Owen Sound Sun Times, 30/6/87

Planning starts for 1991 census

By ERIC BEAUCHESNE
The Canadian Press

OTTAWA — There were seats, coffee, juice and 1991 census booklets for 50 but only half a dozen people showed up.

Nevertheless, Gustave Goldmann, Statistics Canada's chief of planning and content for the June 4, 1991 census was happy last Friday morning.

The night before no one showed up and the meeting Goldmann and his two assistants had planned to see what the public thinks should be in the next census had to be cancelled.

"I was disappointed with the turnout, upset with the apathetic response," Goldmann said in an interview, stressing that the census, possibly the last of the millenium, "touches every person in Canada."

While there were still 1,440 days to go, Goldmann stressed that the extensive planning for a census must be done early.

And the Friday morning session was the 51st and last of the cross-country public meetings Goldmann held before going to a restraint-minded government to try to persuade it the census should cover more than the age, sex, marital status and language questions demanded by the Constitution.

The Constitution only demands one census a decade and the last census, held in 1986, was initially cancelled as a deficit-cutting measure by the Conservative government.

The 1986 census, which cost $150 million to conduct, was later reinstated, largely as a result of an outcry from business, which makes wide use of the information collected.

But at the Friday meeting, Goldmann warned those half-dozen people that there is no guarantee that the government will fund a mid-decade census in 1996, making the 1991 census the last broad snapshot of Canadians before the year 2,000.

For that reason Goldmann wants to be sure the questions on the 1991 census reflect the issues of the next decade and that is why he and his assistants have been travelling the country to find out what Canadians think those issues will be.

Goldmann, who now has met more than 2,000 individuals and groups across the country, said people clearly want more information in several areas.

"People are quite interested in having more information on the elderly, beyond what we currently collect on the census," he said.

"Another area where there seems to be an information gap is data on the victims of crime," he said. "It appear we have quite a bit of information on the perpetrators but not very much on the victims."

There is also a demand for more information on non-paid work, such as housework, and work done by volunteer groups, he said.

As well, more information is wanted on the growth in cottage industries — small businesses often operated out of the home — and work for which the pay is not recorded for tax reasons, such as occurs in the so-called underground economy.

Appendix B

List of Meetings Held

CONSULTATION SCHEDULE / HORAIRE DES CONSULTATIONS

DATE	CITY / VILLE	GROUP / GROUPE
03-Feb-87	Montreal	Public meeting
05-Feb-87	Quebec	Public meeting
05-Feb-87	Quebec	Ad-hoc special meetings
10-Feb-87	Montreal	L'union Des Municipalites Du Quebec
16-Feb-87	Kingston	Public meeting
17-Feb-87	Toronto	Ethnic Groups
17-Feb-87	Toronto	Business, Business & Trade Assoc.,Labour,Consultants
18-Feb-87	Toronto	Academic, Health, Social,86 Census External Adv. Grps
18-Feb-87	Toronto	Public meeting, French (Franco-Ontarien)
19-Feb-87	London	Public meeting
19-Feb-87	London	Public meeting
20-Feb-87	Toronto	Regional Information Services Committee (RISC) 10:00
20-Feb-87	Toronto	Provincial Ministries and Agencies
04-Mar-87	Toronto	Public meeting
04-Mar-87	Toronto	Public meeting
05-Mar-87	Sudbury	Public meeting - English
05-Mar-87	Sudbury	Public meeting - French
23-Mar-87	Fredericton	Public meeting (13:00 - 17:00)
24-Mar-87	St. John	Public meeting (8:30 - 12:00)
25-Mar-87	Moncton	Public meeting (8:30 - 12:00)
26-Mar-87	Halifax	Public meeting (8:30 - 12:00)
27-Mar-87	Charlottetown	Public meeting (8:30 - 12:00)
01-Apr-87	Halton	Regional Municipality of Halton Depts & Agencies
02-Apr-87	Quebec	Quebec Ministries and Agencies (9:30 - 12:00)
06-Apr-87	St. John's	Public meeting #1
06-Apr-87	St. John's	Newfoundland Ministries and Agencies
07-Apr-87	St. John's	Public meeting #2
21-Apr-87	Ottawa	Statistics Canada - Internal consultation meeting
28-Apr-87	Winnipeg	Manitoba Departments & Agencies
28-Apr-87	Winnipeg	Public meeting
29-Apr-87	Saskatoon	Public meeting & Archdiocese
30-Apr-87	Regina	Ethnic Groups (10:00 - 12:00)
30-Apr-87	Regina	Public Meeting
05-May-87	Regina	Saskatchewan Ministries and Agencies
20-May-87	Vancouver	Public meeting
20-May-87	Vancouver	Native Groups
21-May-87	Victoria	British Columbia Ministries and Agencies
21-May-87	Victoria	Public meeting
22-May-87	Whitehorse	Yukon Ministries and Agencies (11:00 - 13:00)
22-May-87	Whitehorse	Public meeting (14:00 - 16:00)
26-May-87	Calgary	13:30 Public meeting
27-May-87	Edmonton	Alberta Ministries and Agencies
27-May-87	Edmonton	13:30 Public Meeting
28-May-87	Yellowknife	Public Meeting & NWT Ministries and Agencies
03-Jun-87	Hamilton	Canadian Population Society Meeting
03-Jun-87	Hamilton	Canadian Population Society Meeting
04-Jun-87	Hamilton	Canadian Population Society Meeting
04-Jun-87	Hamilton	Canadian Population Society Meeting
05-Jun-87	Hamilton	Canadian Population Society Meeting
05-Jun-87	Hamilton	Canadian Population Society Meeting
09-Jun-87	Charlottetown	P.E.I. Ministries and Agencies
10-Jun-87	Fredericton	New Brunswick Ministries and Agencies
11-Jun-87	Halifax	Nova Scotia Ministries and Agencies
16-Jun-87	Ottawa	Federal Provincial Committee on Labour Statistics

CONSULTATION SCHEDULE / HORAIRE DES CONSULTATIONS

DATE	CITY / VILLE	GROUP / GROUPE
17-Jun-87	Ottawa	INAC - G. Larocque
18-Jun-87	Ottawa	Secretary of State - J. Fahmey
22-Jun-87	Ottawa	Social Planners, Women's Groups & Educational
22-Jun-87	Ottawa	Aboriginal Associations
25-Jun-87	Ottawa	Trade, Business and Labour
25-Jun-87	Ottawa	Federal Departments & Sports Federations
25-Jun-87	Ottawa	Public meeting
26-Jun-87	Ottawa	Public meeting
26-Jun-87	Ottawa	Municipal and Regional Governments
28-Jun-87	Ottawa	Ethno Cultural Council arr. by Sect'y State (14:00)
02-Jul-87	Ottawa	DRIE - S. Li
06-Jul-87	Ottawa	Agriculture Canada - B. Davey
07-Jul-87	Ottawa	Secretary of State - Program officers
10-Jul-87	Ottawa	MOSST - A. Holbrook
21-Jul-87	Ottawa	RIDE (Regional planners organization) - J. Phelan
23-Jul-87	Ottawa	Secretary of State, with Program Officers & SM
29-Jul-87	Ottawa	Status of Women
30-Jul-87	Ottawa	Agriculture Canada (Brian Davey)
07-Aug-87	Ottawa	Labour Canada (Robert Gordon)
11-Aug-87	Ottawa	Mrs. Diane Hoskins (referal on topic of Housework)
12-Aug-87	Toronto	Ministry of Treasury & Economics (Ontario)
09-Sep-87	Ottawa	HWC program officers
11-Sep-87	Hull	EIC (Phil Fay)
16-Sep-87	Ottawa	FPRO (G. Shanks)
22-Sep-87	Ottawa	CMHC (P. Fuller)
30-Sep-87	Ottawa	Advisory Committee on Social Conditions
16-Oct-87	Ottawa	National Statistical Council
22-Oct-87	Ottawa	Advisory Committee on Demographic Statistics & Studies
09-Nov-87	Ottawa	National Advisory Committee on Library Statistics
09-Dec-87	Ottawa	Federal/Provincial Committee on the Census
04-Mar-88	Ottawa	Ontario Cancer Society
12-Mar-88	Halifax	Atlantic Association of Sociologists and Anthropologists
14-Mar-88	Ottawa	Shuswap Native Council (R. Manuel)
30-Mar-88	Ottawa	Frank Clayton

Appendix C

Example of Meeting Invitations

CENSUS 1991

A half-day meeting on the content of the 1991 Census

You are invited

to participate in a meeting to discuss the content of the 1991 Census with representatives of Statistics Canada.

Statistics Canada is embarking on an extensive series of consultations on the content of the 1991 Census. Open public meetings have been scheduled, as well as meetings with a broad range of users and potential users of census data including:

- Government officials who use information to plan, direct, or evaluate programs such as urban, or regional development, education, transportation, health or employment.
- Business persons who use information to locate plants or stores, to determine markets, or to make other decisions based on social and economic statistics.
- Community leaders interested in studying local trends, problems or needs.
- Scholars, researchers and others interested in various social, economic or housing problems.
- Private citizens, librarians and others interested in the Census.

1991 is only a few short years away

Statistics Canada is currently reviewing census content and definitions of the 1991 Census. Don't miss this opportunity to present your comments and offer suggestions on the content of the 1991 Census.

You may submit your recommendations in writing.

General Agenda

Registration

Welcome and Introduction

1991 Census Environment

Issues and Options

Coffee

Public Comment by Census Topic

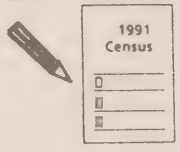
Conclusion

Registration

Please register in advance by returning the attached registration panel by June 19, 1987 or call (613) 990-5896.

Persons who pre-register will receive, prior to the meeting, the **1991 Census Content: A Blueprint for Discussion.**

Meeting on the Content of the 1991 Census



June 25, 1987
Simon Goldberg Room
R. H. Coats Building
Statistics Canada
Tunney's Pasture
Ottawa, Ontario
9:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m.

---- I plan to attend the meeting on the content of the 1991 Census. Please send me the **1991 Census Content: A Blueprint for Discussion.**

---- I am unable to attend the meeting on the content of the 1991 Census, but I would still like to receive the **1991 Census Content: A Blueprint for Discussion.**

Name: ----------

Title: ----------

Organization: ----------

Address: ----------

City: ---------- **Province:** ---------- **Postal Code** ----------

Telephone: ----------

Please return to the address given below:

Statistics Canada
Jean Talon Building, 2D-9
Tunney's Pasture
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0T6

Statistics Canada Statistique Canada

Canada

Appendix D

Copies of the 1991 Census Bulletin
Developed by the Consultation Team

1991 CENSUS BULLETIN

The Census of Population is an enormous undertaking. But more often than not, Canadians feel that their participation begins and ends on Census Day. To involve Canadians in the 1991 Census right from the start, Statistics Canada has organized a series of public meetings. Through these meetings, Statistics Canada hopes to determine the basic needs of census product users. Current and potential users of census products are invited to present their ideas in person or in writing.

This bulletin reports on suggestions made by citizens and representatives of organizations at meetings held across Canada and provides you with a schedule for future meetings and activities surrounding the 1991 Census.

* * * * * *

IN QUÉBEC

The first three consultations on the content of the 1991 Census took place in Québec in February 1987. Two public meetings were held, one in Montréal, the other in Québec City. The third meeting was held in Montréal with representatives of the Union des municipalités du Québec, the ministère des Affaires municipales and the City of Montreal.

During these meetings, several parties talked about data on mobility and place of work. Most emphasized the importance of a question on this subject, but expressed reservations about indicating postal codes, especially for former addresses.

The participants showed special interest in the questions regarding housing and housing costs. Some would like to see questions added on the sizes of rooms and dwellings. Others would like to see additional questions on types of condominiums.

Finally, several parties addressed ethnocultural matters. Although they agreed that data on visible minorities was useful, some were concerned about the wording of a question on this subject. They felt that great care had to be taken not to offend the people involved.

* * * * * *

IN ONTARIO

In February and March 1987, Statistics Canada carried out consultations on the content of the 1991 census in four Ontario cities -- Kingston, Toronto, London and Sudbury. Meetings were held with representatives from the public sector, the private sector as well as ethnic organizations and social planners.

Ethnocultural matters received the most attention during these meetings. As in Québec, almost all participants said data on visible minorities was needed but few had suggestions for wording such a question.

Interest was again expressed in statistics on mobility and place of work. Emphasizing the importance of such data, some people said that they would like more information on the frequency of moving. They would like a question included on places of residence in the last five years.

Several users of census data also expressed concern about the continuity of the questions from one census to another. They wanted Statistics Canada to be consistent in its use of vocabulary and in the definition of certain concepts.

* * * * * *

SOMETHING NEW UNDER THE . . . CENSUS

As society changes, Canadians want to know how these changes may affect them. Census questions should therefore reflect changes in society. Some users believe that a question on consensual unions (common law unions) would be advisible. However, the participants at the public meetings were not unanimous. Some believe that consensual unions are a temporary phenomena and do not need to be included as a category on the Census.

During the meetings held to date, many suggestions were made regarding data on leisure, volunteer work, housework, childcare facilities, justice information and the elderly. However, despite the relevance of these suggestions, there are constraints in choosing various options.

* * * * * *

Statistics Canada Statistique Canada

Canada

A BALANCING ACT

It is vital that the burden of response for the 1991 census not exceed that of the 1986 Census. If questions are added, others must be deleted.

If you suggest questions for inclusion in the 1991 Census questionnaire, we would also like to know which questions you think might be removed, to keep the number of questions constant.

* * * * * *

CENSUS PRODUCTS COMING YOUR WAY

The Census catalogue, Products and Services (99-102 E; $10) is your guide to all the Census services. And to help you fully understand and use Census data, The Census Dictionnary (99-101 E; $35) defines all Census terminology. Order from Publication Sales and Service (613) 991-7276.

The next release from the 1986 data base will be final population and dwelling counts, on April 13.

* * * * * *

FUTURE MEETINGS

Date	*City*	*Type*
April 28, 1987	*Winnipeg*	*Public meeting / Provincial government*
April 29, 1987	*Saskatoon*	*Public meeting / Archdiocese*
April 30, 1987	*Regina*	*Public meeting / Provincial government*
May 01, 1987	*Regina*	*Ethnic Group*
May 20, 1987	*Vancouver*	*Public meeting*
May 21, 1987	*Victoria*	*Public meeting / Provincial government*
May 22, 1987	*Whitehorse*	*Public meeting / Yukon government*
May 26, 1987	*Calgary*	*Public meeting*

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SEPTEMBER 30, 1987 ... A DATE TO REMEMBER

Just a reminder ... You have until September 30, 1987, to send us your reports, studies or suggestions for the 1991 Census.

For more information about the 1991 Census, contact Dale Moore at (613) 990-5896.

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PHONE NUMBERS OF STATISTICS CANADA REGIONAL OFFICES

NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR	:	(709) 772-4073
MARITIMES	:	(902) 426-5331
QUÉBEC	:	(514) 283-5725
ONTARIO	:	(705) 753-4888 (416) 973-6586
MANITOBA	:	(204) 949-4020
ALBERTA	:	(403) 420-3027
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SASKATCHEWAN	:	(306) 780-5405

CENSUS 1991

1991 CENSUS BULLETIN

CENSERE

Census is derived from the Roman word "censere" meaning to assess. Census taking was useful in ancient times for determining taxes and identifying men eligible for conscription and forced labour. The census is used today to determine the basic demographic and economic characteristics of Canadians such as age, sex, occupation and place of residence.

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CENSUS UTILITY

Since Jean Talon conducted the first modern census some 320 years ago in what was then New France, the census has been the most complete source of information about Canadians.

Although it has evolved to keep up with socio-economic changes as Canada grows and develops, its purpose remains unchanged: to gather detailed information about the nation's people and their living conditions.

All levels of government, business and other organizations representing all areas of Canadian society depend on information from the Census to make decisions.

For example, population counts from the census are used to determine transfer payments from the federal government to the provinces, and from the provinces to municipalities. In fact, a province may lose several hundred dollars in transfer payments each year for every resident not counted in the census.

Census information on the demographic breakdown of the population, and information on housing is used to locate sites for daycare centres, schools and low cost housing.

Canadian businesses use census information to select new retail or manufacturing sites, to analyze markets for their goods and services and to develop employment plans.

With the continued participation of Canadians, the Census will remain a beneficial and unique means for measuring the demographic, economic, and social development of Canada.

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IN THE MARITIMES

In March and April 1987, Statistics Canada carried out public meetings on the content of the 1991 Census in six Atlantic region cities — Fredericton, St. John, Moncton, Halifax, Charlottetown and St. John's. In St. John's, an additional meeting was scheduled with representatives of Newfoundland ministries and agencies.

A wide variety of users of Census data participated in the discussions. They included the general public, university and special librarians, representatives of federal, provincial and municipal governments, consultants, academics, social planners, religious, ethnic and aboriginal groups.

As in the earlier Ontario region meetings, more comments were received on ethnocultural matters than on any other topic. Unlike Ontario, however, the subject of visible minorities was of less concern. Many participants in the meetings expressed reservations, and even objections, to including a question on race on the Census form and very few people could supply adequate wording for such a question.

There was also interest in mobility and place of work data. Urban planners, in particular, said that this information was of vital importance in their work. As in other parts of the country, many people also indicated that statistics on frequency of moves and mode of transportation to work are required.

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Statistics Canada Statistique Canada

Canada

In connection with place of work data, some people mentioned that Statistics Canada may have to change its concept to adapt to current practice. In many cases, they said, that transportation is not only between home and work but should include as well, stops at childcare and shopping facilities. In both Newfoundland and New Brunswick the issue of seasonal migration was raised.

Nuptiality and fertility data also received a lot of attention. In almost all the meetings the participants agreed that the sex and marital status restrictions should be removed from the current fertility question. The question of male fertility was also raised.

The subject of housing and shelter costs received the most varied comments. Some users felt that this data is an integral part of the Census and that it is important to have housing data linked to other Census topics. On the other hand, some participants stated that these data were soft, subjective and unreliable. This part of the Census could be dropped, they said.

Several people suggested new topics that the Census could cover. Some of these issues — volunteers and house work, day care needs, and leisure activities — had been raised before. Others were quite new. Two people in the Maritimes mentioned crime victimization, and another suggested military service.

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CONSULTATION SCHEDULE

May 20th	*Vancouver*	*Public meeting*
May 21st	*Victoria*	*Public meeting/ B.-C. Departments*
May 22th	*Whitehorse*	*Public meeting/ Yukon Government*
May 26th	*Calgary*	*Public meeting*
May 27th	*Edmonton*	*Public meeting/ Alberta Departments*
May 28th	*Yellowknife*	*Public meeting/ NWT Government*

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For more information: please contact Dale Moore at (613) 990-5896

May, 1987

CENSUS 1991

1991 CENSUS BULLETIN

First Census of the Modern Times

The first "modern" Census was taken 320 years ago in Canada. While that survey gathered information on only 3,215 persons living in what was then called New France, it established census principles that are still in use today.

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CONSULTATION IN MANITOBA AND SASKATCHEWAN

In late April and early May, Statistics Canada continued the public consultation process on the content of the 1991 Census with open general meetings in Winnipeg, Saskatoon and Regina. In addition to the public meetings, other major Census data users in this region had arranged separate consultations. These included the Manitoba Bureau of Statistics, Ministries of the Saskatchewan Government, and the Multiculturalism Council of Saskatchewan.

Attendance at the public meetings in Manitoba and Saskatchewan included representation from the private sector, federal departments, municipal governments, and libraries. In addition, a number of private citizens also attended.

As in other parts of Canada, the Census content topic receiving the most attention was the ethno-cultural issue. For the most part, people wanted to see a coherent set of ethnic and cultural variables, which could be split into national, racial, religious, and cultural groups. Some people felt that the future uses of these data were more important than the details about how the questions might be phrased.

In discussions of the Labour Force and Income questions, it was suggested that, if wage rate data were implemented, they would become obsolete too quickly to be of any value. There was a request to add the category "handicraft" to the Standard Occupational Classification book since many Saskatchewan native people are thus engaged. Job-sharing and post-retirement employment were put forth as potential new economic data items.

The Fertility category generated some controversy at the Regina public meeting. Some participants felt that asking a question on the number of babies born to women age 15 or over was an adequate adaptation from earlier censuses, where this question was asked only of ever-married women. Other people felt that data completeness could be lost, since there are a certain number of births each year to women under the age of 15. New issues suggested in this topic were in-vitro fertilization and surrogate motherhood.

With respect to the housing and shelter cost variables, doubt was expressed about the utility of much of the current content. Shelter cost data might become outdated too quickly. There was some discussion of transferring the housing-related data to another survey.

More details were called for in the area of education, especially to delineate separate, private, and parochial schools. The collection of data on illiteracy also received some support.

It was suggested that records from Indian and Northern Affairs Canada might make a good substitute for a separate questionnaire for native people on reserves, and that this might also be useful to assist in the enumeration process.

Another proposal, aimed at reducing the number of census questions, called for a merging of censuses with a number of household surveys. Using this approach, censuses would be conducted every ten years, with the purpose of identifying subpopulation of target groups, which would then act as sampling frames for an increased number of special post-censal surveys. The 1986 disability question and the subsequent Health and Activity Limitations Survey are a good current example of the use of this method. The ten year censuses would also serve as benchmarks for the quality of data collected on the inter-censal surveys. A number of new social issues were identified as increasingly relevant as we move toward the 1990s: the enumeration of homeless people; expanded health data on alcoholism, drug abuse, AIDS, and Alzheimer's disease; and a new set of experientially-oriented census questions on child abuse, the process of getting/keeping employment, the availability and use of health care, and self-improvement through education (that is, part-time studies, or senior citizens returning to school full-time).

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Statistics Canada Statistique Canada

Canada

1986 Census of Agriculture

On April 29, 1987, Statistics Canada released information on the total number of farms and farm area at the national and provincial levels. Canada and provincial data totals for the remaining Census of Agriculture variables will be released on June 3, 1987, at a news conference held jointly by the Minister Responsible for Statistics Canada and the Minister of Agriculture. Information on livestock and poultry inventories, areas sown to various crops, farm improvement practices and farm machinery, agricultural sales, and farm business expenses are just some of the items which will be discussed at the conference.

Data at the sub-provincial level will be released on June 26, 1987.

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CONSULTATION SCHEDULE

May 26th	*Calgary*	*Public meeting*
May 27th	*Edmonton*	*Public meeting/ Alberta Departments*
May 28th	*Yellowknife*	*Public meeting/ NWT Government*

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A DATE TO REMEMBER

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* * * * * *

Mr. G. Goldmann
Manager, 1991 Census
Content and Planning
Jean-Talon Building, 2-D9
Tunney's Pasture
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0T6

For more information; please contact Dale Moore at (613) 990-5896

May 19, 1987

CENSUS 1991

1991 CENSUS BULLETIN

CONSULTATIONS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA AND YUKON

This round of Public consultations on the content of the 1991 Census drew a wide range of participants and resulted in valuable discussions. As part of the consultations, which took place in May, 1987 public meetings were held in Vancouver, Victoria, and Whitehorse. Separate consultations were held with the governments of British Columbia and the Yukon as well as separate meeting on aboriginal issues.

The Vancouver public meeting attracted representatives from federal government departments, regional and municipal governments, universities, social and cultural agencies, libraries, as well as interested members of the public. At the Victoria meeting, there were two representatives of regional government and seven private citizens. At the Whitehorse meeting there were 13 participants primarily from federal and territorial departments and agencies.

Ethnic origin and visible minorities contributed much discussions to these meetings. At the Vancouver meeting, three people called for a repeat of the ethnicity question and more detail in the published results. Another suggestion, this one from the meeting in Victoria, called for emphasis on Canadian as an ethnic category, since in this person's opinion, the concept of ethnicity in Canada is becoming more obsolete with each succeeding generation. However, a number of participants felt that it was better not to ask ethno-cultural questions at all.

A good deal of support was voiced for the expansion of data on marital status history and family life cycles. Suggestions included asking for marital histories complete with the dates of significant events, and for evaluating the situations of senior citizens living with their families.

In the public meetings in Vancouver, Victoria, and Whitehorse, there was general endorsement for the removal of both the age and the marital status screening question when asking how many babies were ever born to a particular woman. General opinion upheld the unrestricted fertility question, despite the inevitable reluctance of those under 15 to disclose such information. However, not everyone advocated the addition or refinement of census questions. Some suggested questions should be eliminated, such as on nuptiality, fertility, or the family cycle. They were deemed unnecessary since few people use the data, and it is in any event, assumed to be already on vital statistics registers.

There was general support for continuing existing census questions on households, housing, and shelter costs.

In Vancouver, a number of participants endorsed the idea of a screening question for a post-censal health and activity limitation survey. This survey would then ask more health-related questions, especially concerning medical facilities for senior citizens.

In Victoria, participants questioned the value of data on languages since it was felt that the linguistic mix of any region could be determined through simple observation. However, there was support for data on seniors' part-time education.

At the Vancouver meeting, there were suggestions to reduce the Census sample size to 10%, and to add more screening questions so as to generate more post-censal surveys. It was felt such an approach might save significant funds and reduce respondent burden.

In Whitehorse, there were suggestions on two items important to that region. The first had to do with adaptation of the existing mobility questions to capture seasonal migration, an occurence which has a large effect on the Yukon labour force. The second item had to do with the need for a special enumeration of the native population, especially for those not living on reserves, since there are no reserves in Yukon.

Statistics Canada Statistique Canada

Canada

Aboriginal Issues

A separate Vancouver meeting on aboriginal issues drew 10 representatives from various native organizations in British Columbia.

At this meeting the major issue in the enumeration of Canada's aboriginal people were summarized. They included the identification of natives, self-perception as a native person, tribal affiliation, and the legal status of the individual according to the Indian Act. Information on these latter two issues is essential for natives on and off reserves for federal funding purposes and for the band registration process.

In consequence there was general support, at this meeting, for a separate questionnaire for aboriginal people in the 1991 Census, a questionnaire more relevant to the needs of native people. For example, it would not ask for 'occupation', but for 'work', and this term would refer to such activities as fishing, crafts, or seasonal employment such as fruit harvesting. In this regard, it was pointed out, that on reserves, remuneration in kind (i.e., a barter system) is a popular form of economic transaction.

A suggestion was also proferred with regard to identification questions. It was suggested that it include the phrase "if you are a Status Indian, or if you are told you are one". There was a proposal for a special post-censal survey of issues important to natives. For example, data on tribal affiliation data could be used in the geographic identification of their people. Also examples of how to answer questions would make the process of completing the questionaire that much easier.

Objections were voiced on the fertility question. It was felt that removing the age and marital status screening questions when asking about births would make many people feel uncomfortable, especially those with "untimely" births.

One participant stated that there was a need for expanded questions on housing and living conditions especially on the reserves.

Information on mobility was felt to be of value to the native population; in particular, the migration of people on and off reserves and the return to the reserves of women with legally-restored status.

Since natives are also interested in expanded health data, a special questionnaire might focus on the frequency of medical visits, the use of health services, and the type of health insurance.

In the area of education, the focus could be placed on the reasons natives leave school rather than levels achieved. It would also be useful to know how many adults at various levels of literacy could benefit from assistance. Thus, if natives knew the areas of greatest educational need, they would be better able to determine the right funding sources.

To conclude the results of this meeting, there appear to be several barriers preventing the complete enumeration of aboriginal people in Canada. First, natives are apprehensive of any government operation (including the census), because they fear involuntary assimilation or some type of manipulation of their status. In addition, they have traditionally not been invited to participate in a census, are not aware of its benefits to them. Finally, it was noted Statistics Canada has not yet established the means to conduct an effective enumeration of Canada's aboriginal people.

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K1A 0T6

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June 1987

CENSUS 1991

1991 CENSUS BULLETIN

IN ALBERTA AND THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

In the last week of May, 1987, Statistics Canada carried out consultations on the content of the 1991 Census in three cities — Calgary, Edmonton and Yellowknife. Public meetings were held in all these cities. In Edmonton, an additional meeting was scheduled with representatives of Alberta ministries and agencies, while the meeting in Yellowknife was a joint public and territorial government session. The participants at the public meetings included librarians, officials from municipal and provincial or territorial governments, academics, native groups, organizations representing disabled persons, and private citizens.

Several participants stressed the importance of data on aboriginal people. Governments and planners in the west need high quality data to develop social and outreach programs. Mention was made of possible complications and difficulties in enumerating native people. For example, native family structures, living arrangements and nomenclature of family members are often vastly different than in European society. While there was some support for the option of a separate questionnaire for natives on reserves, most people suggested that this would have to be discussed in full with the aboriginal groups themselves.

As in the rest of the country ethnocultural matters received considerable attention. Very few people, however, stated a need for data on visible minorities, and most expressed reservations or resistance to a census question on race. With regard to the ethnic origin question, there was considerable support for confining it to recent immigrants, or first or second generation Canadians. Some participants recommended removing the mark boxes in that question.

Interest was also shown in data on health, mobility and place of work. Participants once again suggested repeating the disability screening question and post-censal survey in 1991. A number of people recommended using the same technique to gather information on the elderly.

Data on housing and shelter costs continued to be controversial. Some people said that the data was essential, and not available elsewhere. Others said that it was not reliable, especially in the North where only part of the housing is subsidized. As a result, data on housing and shelter costs for the north may not be accurate, and comparable with data from the south.

A number of comments were received on language data. Concern was expressed by both government officials and native groups regarding the loss of native languages. Census data on languages, combined with aboriginal and ethnocultural data provide a measure of the success of native language retention programs.

With regard to data on mother tongue, one participant stated that the current question should be replaced with a question on official language of preference.

While no new subjects were raised as possible additional topics for the census, a number of non-content issues were raised. Among them was the recommendation, made in the Territories, that early enumeration of the north should be re-evaluated.

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For more information; please contact Dale Moore at (613) 990-5896

June 1987

Statistics Canada Statistique Canada

Canada

CENSUS 1991

IN THE NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION

The first phase of the 1991 Census consultation process concluded with a series of meetings in the National Capital Region. We also took the opportunity to hold public discussions with other federal departments and agencies, with social planners, business and trade associations, with representatives of national Native groups, and with municipal and regional governments.

Many of the points that arose during consultations in other parts of the country occured up in the Ottawa area. Participants at the National Capital meetings stressed the aging of the population as one of the most important issues of the nineties. Several people supported the use of a post-censal survey in 1991 to investigate the social and economic condition of the elderly. Similarly, the need for data on housework, volunteer activity, other non-market labour and the use of day care facilities was frequently voiced, particularly in the context of women's increasing labour force participation.

Cottage industries were again mentioned as a growing trend as well as increased work at home and its affect on housing and shelter cost data in future censuses. As in other public meetings, there was almost universal support for removing the age and marital status barriers in the fertility question.

During the discussions with Federal government departments, the ongoing use of census information in policy and program work was outlined. National Defense said that it particularly needed labour force, education and basic demographic data. Veterans Affairs articulated its special interest in the housing and shelter cost questions, especially as they relate to veterans.

Consumer and Corporate Affairs indicated that one of its major issues is the development of new policies to deal with "vulnerable consumers," that is, individuals who may need special protection in the marketplace.

Multiculturalism and Visible Minorities

The Canadian Ethnocultural Council and the Multiculturalism Directorate of Secretary of State organized a meeting with major users of ethnocultural data. The attendees included leaders of several of Canada's ethnocultural communities, prominent academics and sociologists, and representatives from provincial ministries of multiculturalism.

The discussion at this meeting revolved around the ethnic origin question. The participants agreed that the current question is a mixture of self-perception and ancestry, but were unable to decide on which aspect a reformulated question should focus. Because ethnicity is a fluid, malleable concept, some people said that it should be addressed as a question requiring self-identification. Others felt that ancestry is the more important issue. A representative of the Ethnocultural Council pointed out that without information on the ancestral roots of Canadians, it would be impossible to implement Section 27 of the Charter of Rights and Freedoms: "This Charter shall be interpreted in a manner consistent with the preservation and enhancement of the multicultural heritage of Canadians."

When the participants were asked about the value of pre-coded response categories in the language and ethnocultural questions, some said that they introduced bias and should be removed. Others, however, felt that they should be retained because of increased precision. These latter participants said that the number of pre-coded response categories should be increased.

Visible minorities also received a great deal of attention. While policy-makers and social planners expressed their need for data on this topic, few could agree on a consistent definition and clear formulation of a question. Several people asked about audible minorities, individuals with accents or speech impediments. Others mentioned that some European groups had been subject to discrimination in Canada and were socially disadvantaged. As one of the ethnocultural representatives said, the concept of visible minorities is "both thorny and delicate."

There was also widespread support for including a question on religion in the 1991 Census. The current question should be expanded, however, to cover attendance and participation. There should also be more religious groups from the Indian subcontinent listed as pre-coded response categories since immigration patterns in the last 10 to 15 years resulted in a significant increase in the number of respondents who follow these faiths.

Now that most of the meetings are over, the Consultation Team will be analyzing the comments received, and preparing a final report with recommendations for the 1991 Census. All written submissions received before September 30, 1987 will be incorporated into the final report.

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ONTARIO	:	(705) 753-4888
		(416) 973-6574
MANITOBA	:	(204) 983-4020
ALBERTA	:	(403) 420-2011
		(403) 292-6719
BRITISH COLUMBIA	:	(604) 666-7195
SASKATCHEWAN	:	(306) 780-5405

For more information; please contact Dale Moore at (613) 990-5896

Appendix E

List of Briefs Received

BRIEFS

Federal Government

Agriculture Canada
Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation
Department of Communications
Department of National Defence
Department of Regional Industrial Expansion
Employment and Immigration Canada
Energy, Mines and Resources Canada
Environment Canada
Indian and Northern Affairs Canada
Labour Canada
Ministry of State for Science and Technology
Office of Aboriginal Constitutional Affairs
Revenue Canada - Customs and Excise
Supply and Services Canada
Statistics Canada
Status of Women Canada
Transport Canada
Treasury Board Secretariat
Veterans Affairs Canada

Economic Council of Canada
Library Consultative Group, Statistics Canada

Standing Committee on Multiculturalism, Parliament of Canada

Provincial Governments

Newfoundland
Women's Policy Office

Nova Scotia
Department of Development

New Brunswick
New Brunswick Statistics Agency

Québec
Bureau de la statistique du Québec
Commission de toponymie, Gouvernement du Québec

Ontario
Ministry of Transportation and Communications
Ministry of Treasury and Economics

Manitoba
Health
Highways and Transportation

Saskatchewan
Consumer and Commercial Affairs
Education

Alberta
Bureau of Statistics

Yukon
Education

Regional and Municipal Governments

City of Kanata
City of Mississauga
City of North Bay
City of Toronto
County of Oxford
Cumberland District Planning Commission
District of Kitimat
Edmonton Board of Health
Hamilton Street Railway Company
Hamilton-Wentworth District Health Council
Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto
Region of Peel
Regional Municipality of Hamilton-Wentworth
Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton
Regional Municipality of Waterloo
Regional Municipality of York
Toronto Transit Commission
Ville de Laval

Aboriginal Groups

Native Council of Nova Scotia

Private Industry

Association provinciale des constructeurs d'habitation du Québec
Canadian Restaurant and Foodservices Association
Compusearch Market and Social Research Limited
Johnson Matthey Limited
Jouko A. Parviainen & Associates
Life Insurance Marketing & Research
Ralston Purina Inc.

Labour, Ethnocultural, Special Interest, Social Service and Religious Organizations

Alliance Quebec
British Columbia Federation of Labour
Canadian Association of the Deaf

Canadian Association on Gerontology
Canadian Coordinating Council on Deafness
Canadian Day Care Advocacy Association
Canadian Cerebral Palsy Association
Canadian Ethnocultural Congress
Canadian Jewish Congress
Canadian Parents for French
Canadian Rehabilitation Council for the Disabled
Centro para Gente de Habla Hispana
Committee of Planning and Coordinating Organizations
Co-operative Housing Federation
Council of Jewish Federations
Easter Seal Ability Council
Québec Eye Bank Foundation
German Canadian Congress
Hellenic Canadian Congress
Indo-Canadian Forum
Information Coalition
Information London
Jewish Community Council of Ottawa
Jewish Federation of Edmonton
London Jewish Federation
Macedonian-Canadian Census Committee
Macauliffe Institute of Sikh Studies
National Action Committee on the Status of Women
National Congress of Italian Canadians
National Council of Women
Ontario Black Coalition for Employment Equity
Slovak Canadian National Council
Toronto Jewish Congress
Ukrainian Canadian Committee
Ukrainian Native Faith (RUNVira) Church
West Island Volunteer Bureau
World Sikh Organization of Canada

Education, Researchers and Librarians

Dr. T.R. Balakrishnan, Department of Sociology, University of Western Ontario
Roderic Beaujot, Department of Sociology, University of Western Ontario
Paul Béland, Université du Québec
Monica Boyd, Advisory Committee on Social Conditions, Statistics Canada
Charles Castonguay, Department of Mathematics, University of Ottawa
Dr. Ellen Gee, Department of Sociology, Simon Fraser University
Dr. Carl F. Grindstaff, Department of Sociology, University of Western Ontario
Dr. Edward N. Herberg, Department of Sociology, Erindale Campus, University of Toronto
Jacques Légaré, Département de démographie, Université de Montréal
Susan McDaniel, Department of Sociology, University of Waterloo
Anthony C. Masi, Canadian Sociology and Anthropology Association
Eric J. Miller, Department of Civil Engineering, University of Toronto
E. Diane Pask, Faculty of Law, University of Calgary
R.G. Rice, Department of Civil Engineering, McGill University
Norman Ryder, Advisory Committee on Demographic Statistics, Statistics Canada
David Stager, Department of Economics, University of Toronto

Russell Wilkins, Association des démographes du Québec

Metropolitan Toronto School Board

Burnaby Public Library
Calgary Public Library
Genealogical Branch Library, Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints
Halifax City Regional Library
Hamilton Public Library
Lakehead University Library
London Public Libraries
Malaspina College Library
Metro Toronto Reference Library
McGill University Library
Regina Public Library
Scarborough Public Library Board
University of Calgary Library

Private Citizens

Leslie B. Benson
J.C. Charland
William Darcovich
Judith Irlam
Richard Joy
Guy Laprise
Anna Elton Morris
Albert Opstad
Joe Pommersbach

Appendix F

List of All Consultation Participants

CONSULTATION PARTICIPANTS

ORGANIZATION	NAME
Federal Government	
Agriculture Canada	- Brian Davey
Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation	- George Anderson - Will Dunning - Sally Erskine-Doucette - P.G. Fuller - Robert E. Jarvis - David Kingsley
Canada Post	- J. Hugh Currie - Louis Drouin - Sharon West
Canadian Advisory Council on the Status of Women	- Ginette Bouchard - Reine Grenier
Canadian Human Rights Commission	- Paul M. Leroux
Consumer and Corporate Affairs Canada	- Cesare Guertin-Ruscone
Defence Construction Canada	- J. McIntyre
Department of Communications	- Alan Corenblum - Alain Gourd - Barbara Helm - Suzanne Mauviel
Department of External Affairs	- K.D. McNamara
Department of Finance	- Archie D. Boyd - Douglas H. Clark - Patty Evanoff - Stanley H. Hartt - Patrick Murray
Department of Justice	- Shirley Riopelle Ouellet
Department of National Defence	- Captain J.W.R. Chevrier - Captain J.G. deBellefeuille - Major R.A.V. Dickenson - Ms. K.H. Garrison - Lt. Cdr. R. Gordon - Captain W.E. Keates - Lt. Col. F.C. Pinch

Department of Regional Industrial Expansion	- Greg Gertz - R.V. Hession - Bernard A. Keating - Monica Krueger - Judy MacDonald - S.Y. Li - Donna F. Warren
Emergency Preparedness Canada	- R.B. O'Sullivan
Employment and Immigration Canada	- Francine Bertrand - Gilbert Boileau - Ross Crockett - David Dickie - Normand Durocher - D. Easby - Gérard Fardy - P.B. Fay - Nora Henderson - Judy Jibb - Wayne Kramble - Gaétan Lussier - Rick Lymer - Marcel Methe - Robert Raisbeck - Vivienne Renaud - John Samuel - Bronwyn South - Rod Smelzer - Glenn Suppes - Sigrid-Ann Thors
Economic Council of Canada	- Judith Maxwell
Energy Mines and Resources	- Pauline Brassard - James Clark - Laurie Parent
Environment Canada	- Terry Chaisson - Soland Dion - Garth Horne - Nicole Lavigne - Peter O'Hara - Catherine Starrs
Export Development Corporation	- P. Juurand - Peter Kavanagh
Farm Credit Corporation	- Robert Plank
Federal Business Development Bank	- Dwight W. Folk - Fred V. Gornall - Gale Hulbert

Fisheries and Oceans Canada	- Keith Brickley - Tim Hsu - Pierre Pichette - Janice Raymond - Arthur Willett
Fitness Canada	- Julie Evans
Health and Welfare Canada	- T. Deri - Gerald H. Hill - J.A. Schriel
Indian and Northern Affairs Canada	- Susan Anderson - Robin Armstrong - Lois Beard - Lois Craig - Geoff Davis - Fred R. Drummie - Fred Hill - Tom Johnston - Gilles Larocque - G.A. Rioux - Richard Walker - Jim Webb
Labour Canada	- Ross A. Gardner - Robert F. Gordon - Jennifer R. McQueen - Gérald Pelletier - Mr. Scott
Livestock Feed Board of Canada	- J.T.R. Hudson
Ministry of State for Science and Technology	- J.A.D. Holbrook - L. Lacks
Office of Aboriginal Constitutional Affairs	- Alice Dunnewold - Scott Serson - Gordon Shanks
Public Service Commission	- Diane Blanchette - Francine Courchesne Renaud - Barbara LeGay - Sharon Ross
Public Works Canada	- R.J. Giroux - Gaston Haddad-Luthi - John Hudson
Revenue Canada - Customs and Excise	- Joseph Macaluso

Revenue Canada - Taxation	- Sherrill Owen - H.G. Rogers
Royal Canadian Mounted Police	- S/Sgt. E. Wayne Smith - Sgt. A-G Vos
Secretary of State	- Raymond Blanchette - Guy Duchesnes - Jean Fahmy - Greg Gauld - Gilles Jasmin - John Kralt - Hughette LeClerc - Claude Marceau - André G. Nogue - Roberta Sametz - Maria Tiley - Gilbert Troutet - Jan Walsh - Monty Woodyard
Solicitor General	- Sonya Chupick - Jane Johnston
Statistics Canada	- H.J. Adler - G. W. Andrusiak - E. Auger - D. Binder - M. Blagg - R. Boe - R. Bollman - A. Boisvenue - E. Boyko - R. Bradley - D. Brown - K. Campbell - D. Conly - J.W. Coombs - J. Coulter - G. Davidson - L. Desramaux - M. Dion - J. Dumas - A. Furrie - F. Grabowiecki - G. Graser - J. Hagey - D. Hicks - D. Higgins - W.J.L. Hill - P. Hubert - I. Macredie - S. McMillan

	- G. Montigny
	- D. Newson
	- L. Nieman
	- S. Nijhowne
	- R. Parenteau
	- M. Patry
	- S. Perron
	- M. Podehl
	- G. Priest
	- E.T. Pryor
	- H. Puderer
	- A. Rashid
	- B. Ram
	- D. Rennie
	- C. Richards
	- V. Rutledge
	- J. Scott
	- D. Sewell
	- F. Singh
	- S. Skilton
	- B. Slater
	- W. Smith
	- G. Snyder
	- J. Stinson
	- L. Stone
	- P.N. Triandafillou
	- R. Vaillancourt
	- M. Vidger
	- S. Wargon
	- J. Whitton
Status of Women Canada	- Aicha El Haili
	- Kay Stanley
	- Diane Wood
Supply and Services Canada	- Paul Knarr
	- Sami Sourani
Transport Canada	- Arjan Chandon
	- Mr. Hinchcliff
Treasury Board Secretariat	- John Brownrig
	- Don Cobb
	- M.C.B. Hotz
	- Greg Hunter
	- Yves Tassé
Veterans Affairs Canada	- Harry Adderley
	- Amanda MacDonald
Economic Council of Canada	- Judith Maxwell

Library Consultative Group, Statistics Canada	
Office of Robert Wenman, M. P.	- Janice Olsen
Standing Committee on Multiculturalism, Parliament of Canada	

Provincial Governments

Newfoundland

Career Development and Advanced Studies	- Ron Abbott - Beth Lacey
Consumer Affairs and Communications	- Diane Driscoll
Development and Tourism	- Roger Haynes - Joan Quigley
Education	- Jill Andrews - Kerry Pope
Finance	- Laus Callanan
Municipal Affairs	- Don Hurd
Newfoundland and Labrador Housing Corporation	- Keith Andrews - Kate Moffatt
Rural Agriculture and Northern Development	- Elizabeth Lawrence
Statistics Agency	- Hugh Ridler

Prince Edward Island

Finance	- Terry Hogan - John Palmer - Tim Shoniker
Health and Social Services	- Pat Phillips
Industry	- Charlotte Gorrill

Nova Scotia

Development	- Heather MacMullin
Education	- Donald Arab

Finance	- Elizabeth Cody
Health	- Susan Urquhart
Housing	- David McElvie
Human Rights Commission	- Dr. Donald R. Curran
Mines and Energy	- Peter Wollaver
Municipal Affairs	- John Mersereau
Senior Citizens Secretariat	- John McKenzie
Vocational and Technical Training	- Tom Butterly

New Brunswick

Alcoholism and Drug Dependancy Commission	- Elaine Campbell
Board of Management	- Jo-Ann Fellows - Martin Thériault
Cabinet Secretariat	- Deborah Doherty - Dan Horsman - Jim Morell - Elspeth Tulloch - Michael Wood
Commerce and Technology	- George Fox - Pauline Mott
Education	- Lucille Aubé - Louise Ouellette
Finance	- Norman G. Campbell
Health and Community Services	- Giselle Cormier
Housing	- Claudia Barnett - Janet P. Thomas
Income Assistance	- Barry Biggar - Gary Bradford - Lawrence Cameron - Hilarion Coughlan - Flora Jeane Kennedy - Richard Scott
Labour	- Rowena Brooks - Janet Cullinan - Robert Parks

Land Registration and Information Services	- Earl Robinson - R.L. Simmons
Liquor Corporation	- D. Jack Dorcas
Municipal Affairs and Environment	- Lowell Boyle - Gerald B. Hawkins - Michael McKendy - Gary Mersereau - Elise Young
Natural Resources and Energy	- Shane Walsh
Police Commission	- W.J. Hunter
Power	- Navin Bhutani - Mike Wong
Statistics Agency	- Gary Brenton - Kathy Clark - Clifford Marx
Supply and Services	- David Loukes
Tourism, Recreation and Heritage	- Clifford Kennedy - Stephen Scott
Premier's Council on the Status of Disabled Persons	- Randy Dickinson

Québec

Affaires municipales	- Michel Richer
Agriculture, des Pêcheries et de l'Alimentation	- Jacques Deslauriers
Bureau de la Statistique du Québec	- Romuald Asselin - Claude Carbonneau - Nicole Gendreau - Michel Meunier - Monique P. Nadeau - Normand Thibault
Commission de toponymie	- Alain Vallières
Communautés culturelles et de l'Immigration	- Mireille Baillargeon - Gisèle Ste-Marie
Condition féminine	- Louise Paquet

Conseil de la langue française	- Michel Paille
Directeur général des élections	- Marc Cloutier - Jean-Luc Émond
Éducation	- Claude St-Germain
Enseignement supérieur et de la Science	- Guy Demers
Hydro-Québec	- Jacques Gaglaguer - Hélène Gautron
Loisirs, de la Chasse et de la Pêche	- André Parent
Office des personnes handicapées	- Liette Picard
Office des professions	- Claire Villeneuve
Planification et de développement	- Michel Therrien
Politique familiale	- André Beauchemin
Régie de l'assurance-maladie	- Guy Bard
Régie des rentes	- Gilles Pelletier
Santé et des Services sociaux	- Jean-Pierre Aubé - Guy-Paul Sanscartier
Transports	- Francine Elgrati - Jean Galarneau
Travail	- Roger Shawl

<u>Ontario</u>

Agriculture and Food	
Attorney General	
Citizenship and Culture	- Doreen Jacobs
Consumer and Community Relations	
Community and Social Services	
Correctional Services	
Education	
Energy	

Government Services	
Health	
Housing	
Human Rights Commission	- Dan D'Ignazio - Gordon Kumagai - Thérèse Legault
Labour	
Management Board	
Manpower Commission	
Municipal Affairs	- Al Streuber
Native Affairs Directorate	
Natural Resources	
Office of Francophone Affairs	
Office of the Cabinet	
Office Responsible for Disabled Persons	
Office Responsible for Senior Citizens	
Skills Development	
Solicitor General	
Tourism and Recreation	
Transportation and Communications	- P.M. Dalton - D.G. Hobbs - Pentti Suokas
Treasury and Economics	- Linton A. Cornwall - Jan Kestle - Ed Slugocki
Women's Directorate	
Advisory Council on the Disabled	- Christopher Stewart
Advisory Council on Multiculturalism	- Yuriy Weretelnyk
Advisory Council on Senior Citizens	- Ivy St. Lawrence

Manitoba

Bureau of Statistics	- Wilf Falk - David Greenwood
Business Development and Tourism	- Judith A. Hyde
Health	- Betty Havens
Highways and Transportation	- Jack Craven
Labour	- Bong-Hwan Kim

Saskatchewan

Bureau of Statistics	- Ron McMahon
Consumer and Commercial Affairs	- Ron Zukowsky
Education	- Jim Savage
Executive Council	- G.J. Ewing - S. McLellan
Finance	- C. Quinn - D. Wincherault
Health	- M. Gormley
Human Resources, Labour and Employment	- L. Nusil
Justice	- S.A. Nasim - J. Turner
Policy Secretariat	- J. Newton - S. Tkach
Rural Development	- F. Bishop
Urban Affairs	- R. Ahmed - R. Kilarski

Alberta

Agriculture	- Nithi Govindasamy - Chuck Sterling
Bureau of Statistics	- R.C. Bietting - Tracy Edmonds - Len Ewanyk - Yvonne McFarzen

Energy Resources Conservation Board	- Abbus Naisi
Forestry, Lands and Wildlife	- Susan Calp
Hospitals and Medical Care	- W. Chang - Debbie Houston
Human Rights Commission	- John Lynch
Manpower	- David Parker
Municipal Affairs	- Bill Fleming - James J. Takuski - Michael Yee
Senior Citizens Secretariat	- Edith Sohn
Social Services and Community Health	- Barb Juchli - Michael Harvey - George Parakulam

British Columbia

Agriculture and Fisheries	- Mark W. Aiyadurai
Cancer Control Agency	- Richard Gallagher - Mary McBride
Central Statistics Bureau	- Tom Beynon - Doug Herman - Gary Weir
Education	- Barbara Elliott
Forests and Lands	- Winston Wai
Health	- Julie Macdonald
Housing Management Commission	- Donna McCririck
B.C. Hydro and Power Authority	- R.G.Zucker
Labour and Consumer Services	- David Olives
Municipal Affairs	- Connie Morgan
Social Services and Housing	- Laurie Duncan - Paul Flanagan - Robin Hanvelt - Peter Larmour
Tourism, Recreation and Culture	- Sylvia Waterer

Northwest Territories

Bureau of Statistics	- Don Halpenny - Ralph Joyce
Culture & Communications	- Fred Norwegian
Education	- Gary Juniper - Kenneth Norton
Equal Employment Directorate	- Darryl Bohnet
Finance	- Francis Parfitt
Health	- Sharon Freitag - Margaret Marshall
Municipal and Community Affairs	- Leslie Green
Priorities and Planning, Department of Executive	- David Colpitts
Science Institute	- Laurie Nowakowski
Women's Secretariat, Department of Executive	- Kate Irving
Council for Disabled Persons	- Allana Shore

Yukon

Economic Development: Mines & Small Business	- Sam Patayanikorn
Education	- Violet van Hees
Health and Human Resources	- Donald Emond - Brian Kitchen
Statistics Bureau	- Glenn Grant - Brian Lane

Regional Governments

Capital Regional District	- Kevin Key - Jane Seright - M. Whitfield
Central Fraser Valley Regional District	- Anne Kennedy
Communauté urbaine de Québec	- Gisèle Grandbois - Denyse Laroche

County of Halifax	- Tony O'Carroll
County of Oxford	- Wayne Morgan - Elizabeth Ottaway - Jim Van Osch
County of Renfrew	- Michael J. Johnson
Cowichan Valley Regional District	- Umur Olcay
Cumberland District	- Marshall Landry
D.S.C. St-Sacrement	- Michel Pageau
District of Abbotsford	- David McLellan
District of Chilliwack	- Peter Li
District of Kitimat	- Gwendolyn J. Sewell
District of Matsqui	- Adrienne Kopystynski
District of North Vancouver	- Nancy Nowlan
Durham	- John Kopanans
Halifax	- Tony O'Carroll
Halton	- Lynn Gough - Mike Hall - Pam Klick - Bruce Maclean - Ann Purdy - Perry Vagnini - Ho Wong
Hamilton-Wentworth	- John Barr - Robert G. Kirby - J.D. Thoms - Dale Turvey
Metropolitan Toronto	- R.J. Bower - Sylvia Halliday - Chris Harling - Gerry Nuttall - Rosanna Scotti - Joe Silva
Ottawa-Carleton	- Gail Brown - Don Moxley - Joseph Phelan

Peel	- Katharine Bladen - Elizabeth Harding - Scott Harding - D.C.H. Thwaites
Pictou County	- Terry Brown
Restigouche	- Gilles Guerette
Sunshine Coast Regional District	- Judy Skogstad
Sudbury	- David Hughes
Waterloo	- Paul Mason - Frank Watty
York	- Dennis R. Hearse

Municipal Governments

Abbotsford	- George F. Ferguson
Allumette Island	- Dennis Czmielewski
Almonte	- J.D. Houston
Antigonish	- S.L.MacLellan
Aylmer	- Jeannot Gagnon
Bathurst	- Marc Boudreau
Brockville	- D.G. Ellis
Brokenhead	- William Kozyra
Burnaby	- Jack Belhouse - Debby Fawcett
Calgary	- Phil Aldred - Yuhan Fung - Dyma Jenkins - James Morrison - Sambhu Nath - Ernie Park - Ben Santos
City of Halifax	- Bernie Allard - Vince MacDonald - Angus E. Schaffenburg
City of Langley	- Tass Tanner

Chilliwack	- John Les
Cornwallis	- Peter W. Evans
Edmonton	- Malcolm Barrow - Don Hollingsworth - Penny Macdonald - Gordon Willis - Rhonda Wood
Emerson	- Marvis M. Sigurdson
Gold River	- Dick Hildebrandt
High Prairie	- John Jarvie
Hull	- Ghislaine Auger - Lucie Bureau - Jean-Pierre Chabot
Kamloops	- Ernie Levesque - Jane Martin
Kanata	- Carol Timusk
Kensington	- Paul D. Cousins
Laval	- Serge Benoit
London	- Victor Coté - W.J. Charles Parker - Britta Winther
Lunenburg	- Gilbert C.H. Baker
Mississauga	- Linda Mailer
Montebello	- Charles-Guy Beauchamp
Montréal	- Lilliane Demers - Roland Lamothe - Robert Ronchard - Jean-Luc Viens
Municipality of the County of Colchester	- Crawford J. MacPherson
Municipality of the County of Kings	- Jake Rudolph
Nepean	- David E. Hobbs
Newcastle	- D.A. Newton

North Bay	- Stuart W. Kidd
North Vancouver	- Jill Davidson
Notre-Dame de Bonsecours	- Gilles Gignac
Ottawa	- Janette Foo - Denis Lebrun - Jennifer Phillips
Plaisance	
Richmond	- Renate Bublick
Roland	- Pete Kauenhofen
Saint John	- John Belyea - Bert Martin - Bernard Moe - Brian Shanks
St. Eleanor's	- John A. London
St-Laurent	- Simon Vauclair
St. John's	- Binmatty Newell - Tony De Jong - Heather Hemming
Saskatoon	- Bill Holden - Lynn Sluyluh
Selkirk	- Otto Gebhardt
Surrey	- Jane Caselton
Sidney	- Norma L. Sealy
Sheenboro	- Jean-Pierre Ledoux
Sydney	- Richard J. Walsh
Toronto	- Steve Dynes - Juri Pill
Town of Oxford	- H.M. McCormack
Township of Langley	- Joe Scott
Truro	- Peter Nelson
Val-des-Monts	- Jacques Cousineau

Vancouver	- Guy Costanzo - Rick Gates - Sandy James - Paul Pinsker - Paul Raynor - Chris Warren
West Vancouver	- Richard D. Wagner
Whitehorse	- William R.E. Hickman
Williams Lake	- Ethel Winger
Winnipeg	- Gord Courage - Larry Loreth

Aboriginal Groups

Assembly of First Nations	- Kelly Reilly - Hélène Sioux-Trudel
Inuit Women's Association	- Mary Sillet
National Association of Friendship Centers	- Marc Maracle - Debbie Menesse
Native Brotherhood of British Columbia	- Clifford Atleo
Native Council of Canada	- Robert Groves
Native Council of Nova Scotia	- Roger J. Hunka - Viola M. Robinson
Native Outreach	- L. Roy Laurent Ray - John Tees
Nicola Valley Indian Administration	- Lorraine Moses
Nuxalk Band Council	- Tina Clellamin
United Native Nations	- Ellen Byrnes - Sharlene Frank - Gwen Phillips
Victoria Native Friendship Centre	- Alex Nelson

Private Industry

Amherst Area Industrial Commission	- Ron Patterson
Association provinciale des constructeurs d'habitation du Québec	- Hughes Moisan
Bear River Board of Trade	- Barbara Wiles
Berwick and District Board of Trade	- E. Joan Balcom
Bob MacDonald Chev Oldsmobile Ltd.	- Robert J. MacDonald
Bowater Mercey Paper	- David Veinot
Business Consulting Services	- Frank O'Connor
Caisses Populaires Desjardins	- Richard Corbeil - Bruno Montour
Calgary Home Builders Association	- Donna Moore
Campobello Chamber of Commerce	- Gerald M. Mitchell
Canada Trust	- Robin Stewart
Canadian Restaurant and Foodservices Association	- Karen Bellows
Canadian Tire Corporation	- Christine Hubble
CANMAC Economics	- Mark Deveau
Centrafax Services	- Peggy Smith
Central Business Development Corporation	- Bill O'Mahony
C.M. Lewis Associates	- C.M. Lewis
Compulan Computer Services	- P.M. George
Compusearch Market and Social Research Limited	- Rosanne Flower - Paul Legare - Michael Williams
Consultant	- D. Hargus
Consultant, Census	- Michael Gilmour
Consultant, Municipal Affairs	- Richard Léger
Consultant, Regional Economy	- Jacques Buy

Consultant, Urban Affairs	- Jean-René Côté
Craig, O'Neil & Associates	- G. David Craig
Dartmouth Industrial Commission	- Tom Rath
David Coombes Enterprises	- David Coombes
Dofasco Inc.	- Dennis Martin
Eastern Shore Development Commission	- Robert Stevens
East Hants Development Commission	- Roger A. Gerrard
Economic Council of Newfoundland and Labrador	- Paul Bugden
Focal Advertising and Marketing	- Dwight Jones
Gallup Canada	- John Bylok
Gardner Pinfold	- William Collins
Grand Falls Chamber of Commerce	- Walter B. Tucker
Greater Miramichi Chamber of Commerce	- J.E. Bryenton
Groupe Sacona Inc.	- Jean-Claude Gagné
H & G Ventures Ltd.	- Eric Lee
Human Environment Resources	- Chris Sharp
IFMS Consulting	- Jules-T.D. Schwenke
JGN Associes	- James G. Nasstrom
Johnson Matthey Limited	- John P. Daly
Jouko A. Parviainen Associates	- Jouko A. Parviainen
Kingston Chamber of Commerce	- C. Jane Hanley
Life Insurance Marketing and Research Association, Inc.	- Barry Edmonston
London Life	- Margaret Maucham
Lone Wolf Agency	- David Young
Lunenberg Economic Development Commission	- C. John Thorpe

MacLaren Plan Search	- Kaye Melliship
MacLean Hunter Research	- Geoffrey Mitchell
Manecon Partnership	- Sandi Tough
Murphy Oil Company	- George R. McKay
Omnifacts Research	- Judith Beaton
Pitney-Bowes of Canada	- J.L. McDougall
Port Hawkesbury Industrial Commission	- George Beasley
Price Waterhouse	- Bill Musto
Proprietor	- Walter Mclaughlin
QED Systems	- Doug Elliot
Ralston Purina	- Shannon Chartrand
Saint John Board of Trade	- Linda Forestell
Sanford-Evans Communications	- Gary Henry
Society of Management Accountants	
South Shore Boards of Trade	- Major D.H. Fillmore
Sport Marketing Council	- Tom Ross
Sparrow Communications Limited	- Frank Ricketts
Stora Forest Industries	- K.A. Alexander
Sudbury Chamber of Commerce	- J. Austin Davey
Sudbury Regional Development Corporation	- Susan Bailey
T. Eaton Co.	- C. Ray Luft
Tetrad Computer Applications	- Wilson Baker
TranAlta Utilities	- Rick Bassie
Tribune Publishers	- Susan Shalala
W.B. Titford, Engineer and Urban Planner	- Bill Titford
Western Industries Research and Training	- Karen Smith

Windsor West Hants Development Commission	- Ken Chrichton
Yarmouth Chamber of Commerce	- Atula Joshi

Labour, Ethnocultural, Special Interest, Social Service and Religious Organizations

Advocacy Resource Centre for the Handicapped	- Shari Stein
Al-Anon Family Groups	
Alberta Federation of Labour	- Don Aitken
Alcoholism Foundation of Manitoba	- Dave Kennedy
Alliance Québec	- Vered Talai
Alpine Canada Alpin	- D. Skinner
Anglican Archdiocese of Ottawa	- W.A. Gilbert - Reverend David Price - Tom Traherne
Association canadienne pour l'avancement des femmes et du sport	- Ghislaine Joly
British Columbia Federation of Labour	- Kenneth V. Georgetti
Black Cultural Centre of Nova Scotia	- Dr. Bridglal Pachai
Bureau of the Census	- Tom Jones - Cathy Talbert
Caledonia Boys and Girls Club	- Cathy Burgess
Calgary Action Group of the Disabled	- Vicki Bridges - Mary Lendrum
Calgary Singles Council	- Susan Hankel
Canadian 4-H Council	- Gwyneth Jones
Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police	- Don N. Cassidy
Canadian Association of Housing and Renewal Officials	- Heather Lang-Runtz
Canadian Association of the Deaf	- Jim Roots

Canadian Association of University Business Officers	- Kenneth Clements
Canadian Association on Gerontology	- Dr. Ronald D. Bayne
Canadian Cerebral Palsy Association	- Dr. Arthur Timms
Canadian Conference of the Arts	- Michelle d'Auray
Canadian Coordinating Council on Deafness	- Joan Westland
Canadian Council of Professional Engineers	- Daniel R. Ryan
Canadian Day Care Advocacy Association	- Jan Turner
Canadian Equestrian Federation	- E. Basil Collett
Canadian Ethnocultural Council	- Andrew Cardozo - Louis Musto
Canadian Federation of Students	- Jean Wright
Canadian Federation of Vietnamese Associations	- Ngoc Tran
Canadian Hispanic Congress	- Pascual Delgado
Canadian Hunger Foundation	- Bruce Moore
Canadian Jewish Congress	- Eric Vernon
Canadian Legal Advocacy Information and Research Association of the Disabled	- Grace Loney
Canadian Manufacturers Association	- R. Saari
Canadian National Institute for the Blind	- Isabel McEwan
Canadian Parents for French	- Anne Munro - Susan Purdy - Mrs. J.G. Scott
Canadian Polish Congress	- Steve Javorski - Rudolf K. Kogler
Canadian Red Cross	- Richard Ironsides
Canadian Rehabilation Council for the Disabled	- Robert Jaeggin

Canadian School Trustees Association	- C.H. Whitney
Canadian Wheelchair Sports Association	- Dean Mellway
Canadian Youth Federation	- Lucie Boileau - Daniel MacGregor
Catholic Family Service	- M.H. Stollman
Catholic Immigration Bureau	- Tony Moniz
Centro para Gente de Habla Hispana	- Consuelo Rubio
Children's Hospital of Eastern Ontario	- Dr. Victor Marchessault
Chinese Canadian National Council	- Muriel Fung
Church Council on Justice and Corrections	- Jean Summers
Columbus Centre	- Enza Colavecchia - Pal Dilulio
Committee of Planning and Coordinating Organizations	- Bruce Schwartzentruber
Communitas	- Lesley Conley
Community Council of Greater Victoria	- Lorie Bennett - Kathy English
Community Planning Association	- Mrs. L. Friesen
Cooperative Housing Federation	- Joan Selby
Council of Jewish Federations	- Albert Abugov
Council of Muslim Communities of Canada	- Mamtaz M. Ali
C.R.I.T.I.C.	- Gaetan Nadeau
Dominion Automobile Association	- Jennie Lowry
Easter Seal Ability Council	- Diane L. Earl - James H. Killick
Edmonton Services for the Physically Disabled	- Charles Smith

Epilepsy Association of Calgary	- Emily Przymala
Federated Women's Institutes	- Alice McLaggan
Fédération des femmes canadiennes-françaises	- Nycol G. Vinette
Fédération des travailleurs du Québec	- Denis Boudreau
Federation of Canadian Archers	- Duncan Grant
Federation of Sikh Societies	- Manjit Singh
Québec Eye Bank Foundation	- Raymonde Pelland
German-Canadian Congress	- Edith Kuntz - Maria Sievers
Girl Guides of Canada	- Barbara Court
Handicapped Housing Society	- Rosalynn Lupul
HARAMBI, National Association of Blacks	- Ralph Agard - Wendy Barrow
Hellenic Canadian Congress	- Julius Metrakos - John Sotos
Hillsborough Hospital	- Dorothy MacDonald
Humanist Association of Canada	- Edward J. Brower
Indo-Canadian Forum	- Dr. R.P. Seghal
Information Coalition, collection of social planning organizations	
Information London	- Joanne Parkes
Inglewood Community Club	- Edith H. Cromwell
Interfaith Community Action Association	- Kim Woodcock
Italian Cultural Centre Society	- Anna Terrana
Jewish Community Council of Ottawa	- Jerry Solomon
Jewish Federation of Edmonton	- Howard Bloom
John Howard Society of Alberta	- Brian Bowles

John Howard Society of Calgary	- Kim Pate
Khalsa Diwan Society	- Dljit Singh Sandhu
London Jewish Federation	- Gerald Enchin
Macedonian-Canadian Census Committee	- Traian Dimitriou
Macauliffe Institute of Sikh Studies	- Lorraine Proctor Singh
Milford and Area Community Association	- Maggie Nickerson
Moncton Boys and Girls Club	- Douglas Bradshaw
Multicultural Council of Prince Edward Island	- Heather Irving
Multicultural Council of Saskatchewan	- Terry Mountjoy
Nation Action Committee on the Status of Women	- Wendy Williams
National Anti-poverty Organization	- Havi Echenberg
National Association of Women and the Law	- Suzanne Chartrand
National Citizens Coalition	- Randi Hogaboam
National Congress of Italian Canadians	- Lina De Socio
National Council of Barbadian Associations	- Simeon Cox
National Council of Women	- Pearl Dobson - Doreen Kissick
National Council on Canadian-Arab Relations	- Brian Aboud
National Federation of Pakistani Canadians	- Tanveer Ahmed
Newfoundland and Labrador Federation of Municipalities	- Alanna Hanrahan
North York Interagency Council	- Nora Spinks
Ontario Black Coalition for Employment Equity	- John K. Cordice
Planned Parenthood	- Joy D'Eon
Portuguese Society of Nova Scotia	- Joaquim A. Leitao

PEI Council of the Disabled	- John Hochstadt
Prince Edward Island Division, Canadian Red Cross	
Rehabilitation Institute of Ottawa	- Posie Poushinsky
Ridgewood Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre	- J. Patrick Donahoe
Ringette Canada	- Wes Clark
Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Toronto	- Dr. Suzanne Scorsone
Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Vancouver	- Rt. Rev. John Stewart
Royal Canadian Legion	- E.H. Slater
St. George's Church, Corner Brook	- Bishop Raymond J. Lahey
Salvation Army	- Lt.-Colonel F.J. Halliwell
Scottish Settlers Historical Society	- George T. Anderson
Seniors for Services	- Maggie Campbell
Seniors Information Centre of Whitehorse	- Sue Edelman
Serbian National Shield Society	- Diane Dragasevich
Shady Rest Home	- Tress Kiverago
Slovak Canadian National Council	- Margaret A. Dvorsky
Society for Manitobans with Disabilities	- N.J. Basely
Sports Federation of Canada	- M.J. Barber
Sudbury-Manitoulin Health Council	- Janet Kivisto
Sudbury Multicultural Folk Arts Association	- Laura Matte
Tamil Association of the Maritimes	- Mrs. Imayam Kumanan
Toronto Chinese Committee	- Theresa Man
Toronto Jewish Congress	- Rupert Shriar
Trade Union Research Bureau	- David Fairey

Ukrainian Canadian Committee	- Oksana Rozumna
Ukrainian Canadian Committee (Toronto)	- Lubomyr Inostin
Ukrainian Canadian Congress	- Andrew Hluchowecky - Yaroslav Markiza - Yar Kulba
Ukrainian Native Faith (RUNvira) Church	- Joan Clare
Union des producteurs agricoles	- Michèle Hudon
United Empire Loyalists	- Todd Hunter
United Way of Calgary	- Genie Wright
United Way of Greater London	- Gary Davies
Vancouver YMCA	- Lois Hollstedt
Vanier Institute of the Family	- Dr. Robert Glossop
Viennese Fellowship Circle	- Paul C. Pazdera
Watershed Association Development Enterprise	- James A. François
Wedgewood Manor	- David Pilkington
West Island Volunteer Bureau	- Mrs. E.R. Russell
Women's Information of Ottawa-Carleton	- Anne Malo
Women's Place Drop-In Centre	- Marie Pepper
World Sikh Organization of Canada	- Surindar Singh Jabal

Media

"Bonjour Atlantique"	- Michelle Roy
Calgary Herald	- Dick Shuler
Canadian Press	- Eric Beauchamp
CBC Radio	- Paul Grant - Harvey MacCleod - Francis Pressman
CBC Radio National News	- Loreen Pindera - Bruce Wark

CBC Television	- Sylvain Couture - Paul Hudson
CBON, Radio-Canada	- François Gilbert
CBON-FM, Radio-Canada	- Céline Paulin-Chiasson
CFBC Radio News	- Terry Wallace
CFPL-TV	- John Lees
Charlottetown Guardian	- Norma Revler - Brian Simpson
CHIN Radio	- Carl Redhead
CKCW-CFQM Eastern Broadcasting	- Dave Lockhart
CKNB Broadcasting	- Dick Alberts
Country Guide Magazine	- Tom Thibault
Editor	- Carla Mastromattei
Edmonton Journal	- Gordon Kent
Evening Times Globe	- Mark Tunney
Fundy Broadcasting	- Tom Young
Gagetown Gazette	- Lauren Grieve
Globe and Mail	- Rob McLeod
Halifax Chronicle-Herald	- Claire McIveen
Hebdomaire Le Voyageur	- Claire Pilon
Kingston Whig-Standard	- Michael Cobden
Le Droit	- Claude Lévesque
Le Soleil	- Réjean Lacombe
Lighthouse Publishing	- Mary Coffill
Moncton Times Transcript	- John Wishart
Ottawa Citizen	- Don Foley
Q Radio	- Jim Goldrich - Brendan McCarthy
Radio-Canada	- Charles Deblois - Edith Grenon

Radio Cape Breton	
Regina Leader-Post	- Murray A. Mandryk
Scotia Sun	- Sally Pitt
St. John's Evening Telegraph	- Cathy Finn
Toronto Star	- Susan Craig
Toronto Sun	- B.J. del Conte
TRIDENT Military Newspaper	- D.J. Hanington
Vancouver Sun	- Rod Palmer
Whitehorse Star	- Massey Padgham
Winnipeg Free Press	- M.A. Fitzgerald
Yellowknifer	- Andrew Reinboldt

Education, Researchers and Librarians

Acadia University: Economics	- J. Ralph Winter
Acadia University Students' Union	- Mohammed Arshad
Advisory Committee on Demographic Statistics, Statistics Canada	- Norman Ryder
Advisory Committee on Social Conditions	- Monica Boyd
Association des démographes du Québec	- Russell Wilkins
Association française des conseils scolaires de l'Ontario	- Ghislain Dubeau
Association of Canadian Medical Colleges	- E. Ryten
Bay St. George Community College	- Lorraine Moores
Bibliothèque régionale de Haut-Saint-Jean	- Gilles Chiasson
Burnaby Public Library	- Jon O'Grady
Calgary Board of Education	- Diane McLaren - Glenn Twidale

Calgary Public Library	- Bruce Gardham
Calgary Catholic Board of Education	- Steve Stewart
Cambrian College	- Jacques Michaud - Mike Racine
Canadian Association of Schools of Social Work	- Gordon Hawkins
Canadian Library Association	- Carol Buchanan
Canadian Sociology and Anthropology Association	- Hugh Armstrong - Anthony C. Masi
Carbonear Roman Catholic School Board	- Nicholas F. Hurley
Carleton Board of Education	- Alwyn S. Mousseau - Colin E. Selby
Carleton University: Sociology	- Dr. John De Vries
Centre universitaire de Shippegan	- Jean-Guy Rioux
Commission scolaire de la Vallée-de-la-Lièvre	- Gilbert Boisvenue
Conseil scolaire de l'Île de Montréal	- Marcel St-Jacques
Cumberland Township Public Library	- Patricia Cocker
Dalhousie University: Management Studies	- Roy E. George
Dalhousie University: Psychiatry and Community Health	- Dr. Alex Richman
East York Board of Education	- Eric Potts
Edmonton Public Library	- Bruce Gajerski
Erindale College, University of Toronto: Sociology	- Dr. Edward N. Herberg
Ferryland Catholic School Board	- Frank Galgay
Fredericton Public Library	- Gregory Blake
Genealogical Library, Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter Day Saints	- Mrs. Betty Small
Gloucester Public Library	- Robert Price

Government Services Library, Prince Edward Island	- Nichola Cleaveland
Halifax City Regional Library	- Joan Brown Hicks - Laura Jantek
Hamilton Public Library	- Pat Cholach
Henson College, Dalhousie University	- W. Stephen MacDonald
Institut québécois de recherche sur la culture	- Gary Caldwell
Journalism Student	- Jim Houston
Lakehead University Library	- Linda K. Mitchell
Laurentian University Library	- Eileen Goltz
Legislature Library, Alberta	- Judith Benson - Ingrid Langhammer - Brenda Yee
Library, Bedford Institute of Oceanography	- J.E. Sutherland
Library, Newfoundland and Labrador Development Corporation	- Corinne Hynes
Library, Newfoundland Teachers Association	- Judy Handrigan
London Board of Education	- Mary Oliver
London Council for Adult Education	- Frances Shamley
London Public Libraries	- Delilah Deane - Pat Tripp
McGill University	- Alain Taliaferro
McGill University: Civil Engineering	- R.G. Rice
McGill University: Education	- Dr. Margaret Gillett
McGill University Library	- Catherine Kollar
Malaspina College Library	- Anne Cossentine
Manitoba Legislative Library	- M. Liko
Memorial University: Business Administration	- Dr. L. Sinclair

Memorial University: Centre for Newfoundland Studies	- Joan Ritchey
Memorial University: Economics	- John L. Pratschke
Memorial University: Institute for Social and Economic Research	- Dr. D. House
Memorial University: Political Science	- Mark Graesser
Metro Toronto Reference Library	- Berenice Campayne
Metropolitan Toronto School Board	- C.G. Brown
Moncton Public Library	- Therese Arsenault
Mount Allison University Library	- Brian McNally
Mount Allison University: Rural and Small Towns Program	- Ron Corbett
Mount St. Vincent University: Institute for the Study of Women	- Margaret K. Dechman
Ottawa Public Library	- Diana Pepall
Prescott-Russell Roman Catholic School Board	- Jean-Paul Scott
Provincial Reference and Resource Library, Newfoundland	- H. Charles Cameron - Lynne Cuthbert - Anne C. Martin - Lilian Wight
Queen's University Library	- John Offenbeck
Regina Public Library	- Lubbert Van der Laan
Renfrew County Roman Catholic School Board	- F.J. Turner
Researcher	- David Humphreys
St. John's Roman Catholic School Board	- Keven E. Veitch
St. Mary's University: Economics	- Andrew S. Harvey
Saint John Regional Library	- Ellen Bowen - Barbara Malcolm
Saskatoon Public Library	- Jo Bischoff

Scarborough Public Library Board	- Patti Romanko
Simon Fraser University: Geography	- Dr. L.J. Evenden - Dr. J. Bruce Prior
Simon Fraser University: Gerontology	- Dr. Gloria Gutman
Simon Fraser University: Sociology	- Dr. Ellen Gee
Social Researchers	- Carol Green
Surrey Public Library	- Edna Crane
Université de Montréal: démographie	- Micheline Fréchette - Jacques Légaré
Université du Québec	- Paul Béland
Université du Québec à Montréal	- Peter Jones
Université du Québec à Montréal: recherche informatique et droit	- Pierrot Péladeau
University of Alberta: Population Research Laboratory	- Ilze Hobin - N.M. Lalu
University of Alberta: Sociology	- Karol J. Krotki
University of British Columbia: Anthropology and Sociology	- Dr. Chang
University of British Columbia: Centre for Human Settlements	- Dr. P. Oberlander
University of British Columbia: Community and Regional Planning	- Dr. H.C. Hightower
University of British Columbia: Family Sciences	- James White
University of British Columbia: Geography	- Brian Klinkenberg
University of British Columbia: Health Care and Epidemilogy	- Dr. B. Burnside
University of British Columbia Library	- Arthur L. Fallick

University of Calgary: Law	- E. Diane Pask
University of Calgary Library	- Maurice Lepper
University of Manitoba Dafoe Library	- June Dutka
University of Manitoba: Student	- Jerome Petrie
University of Moncton: Acadian Studies	- Muriel K. Roy
University of Moncton: Science and Engineering	- Francis Weil
University of New Brunswick Library	- Yolande Gagnon - Elizabeth Hamilton
University of New Brunswick: Sociology	- Hugh Lautard - Allan Macdonell
University of New Brunswick: Students	- Bruce Grant - Jamie Howie - Andrea Johnston - Monique Rioux - Anne Stapleton - Dion Sullivan - Debra Watson - Christine Woods
University of Ottawa: Economics	- Gilles Grenier
University of Ottawa: Mathematics	- Charles Castonguay
University of Regina Library	- Jean Bray
University of Saskatchewan Library	- Sandy Finlayson
University of Saskatchewan: Sociology	- Dawn Currie
University of Toronto: Civil Engineering	- Eric J. Miller
University of Toronto: Economics	- David Stager
University of Toronto: School of Social Work	- D. Bellamy
University of Toronto: Sociology	- Dr. Warren Kolbach - Dr. Paul Magocsi
University of Waterloo Library	- Susan Moskal

University of Waterloo: Sociology	- Susan McDaniel
University of Western Ontario Library	- Maureen Ryan
University of Western Ontario: Sociology	- Dr. T.R. Balakrishnan - Roderic Beaujot - Dr. Carl F. Grindstaff
Vancouver Public Library	- Terry Can - Nancy Stubb
York University: Economics	- Helmar Drost
York University Library	- Vivienne Monty
York University: Sociology	- Pat Armstrong
World University Service of Canada	- Beverly Rix

Private Citizens

B. Aggarwal
Eleanor Allen
Pat Arnal
Leslie B. Benson
Walter Beutink
Alana Boltwood
Pauline Bouchard
Chuck Broderick
John Chapin
J.C. Charland
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Louis Cox
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ACCESSIBLE FROM COAST TO COAST

Statistics Canada's regional reference centres provide a full range of the census products and services. Each reference centre is equipped with a library and a sales counter where users can consult or purchase census publications, microcomputer diskettes, microfiche, maps and more. Each centre has facilities to retrieve information from Statistics Canada's computerized data retrieval systems – CANSIM and TELICHART. A telephone inquiry service is also available with toll-free numbers for regional clients outside local calling areas. Many other services - from seminars to consultations - are offered. Call or write your regional reference centre for information.

NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR
Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
3rd Floor, Viking Building
Crosbie Road
St. John's, Newfoundland A1B 3P2
Local calls: 709-772-4073
Toll-free service: 1-800-563-4255

MARITIME PROVINCES
Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
North American Life Centre
1770 Market Street
Halifax, Nova Scotia B3J 3M3
Local calls: 902-426-5331
Toll-free service: 1-800-565-7192

QUEBEC
Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
Guy Favreau Complex
200 René Lévesque Blvd. W.
Suite 412, East Tower
Montréal, Quebec H2Z 1X4
Local calls: 514-283-5725
Toll-free service: 1-800-361-2831

NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION
Central Inquiries Service
Statistics Canada
Lobby, R.H. Coats Building
Tunney's Pasture
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6
Local calls: 613-951-8116
If outside the local calling area, please dial the toll-free number for your province.

ONTARIO
Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
10th Floor, Arthur Meighen Building
25 St. Clair Avenue East
Toronto, Ontario M4T 1M4
Local calls: 416-973-6586
Toll-free service: 1-800-268-1151

NIPISSING REGION
Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
Civic Administration Centre
225 Holditch Street
Sturgeon Falls, Ontario P0H 2G0
Local calls: 705-753-4888
If outside the local calling area, please dial the toll-free number given above for Ontario residents.

MANITOBA
Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
6th Floor, General Post Office Building
266 Graham Avenue
Winnipeg, Manitoba R3C 0K4
Local calls: 204-983-4020
Toll-free service: 1-800-542-3404

SASKATCHEWAN
Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
5th Floor, 530 Midtown Centre
Regina, Saskatchewan S4P 2B6
Local calls: 306-780-5405
Toll-free service: 1-800-667-7164

ALBERTA AND NORTHWEST TERRITORIES
Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
2nd Floor, Hys Centre
11010-101 Street
Edmonton, Alberta T5H 4C5
Local calls: 403-495-3027
Toll-free service: 1-800-282-3907
N.W.T. call collect: 403-495-3028

SOUTHERN ALBERTA (CALGARY)
Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
Box 2390, Station M
Room 245
220 Fourth Avenue SE
Calgary, Alberta T2P 3C1
Local calls: 403-292-6717
Toll-free service: 1-800-472-9708

BRITISH COLUMBIA AND YUKON
Advisory Services
Statistics Canada
Sinclair Centre, Suite 440F
757 West Hastings Street
Vancouver, British Columbia V6C 3C9
Local calls: 604-666-3691
Toll-free service:
South and Central B.C.: 1-800-663-1551
Yukon and Northern B.C.: Zenith 08913

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